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☞Ten lines of nonpareil make a square. About eight words constitute a line, so that any person can easily calculate a square in manuscript.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

Our prices for the printing of Blanks, Handbills, etc. are also increased.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich southern Magnolia, and is obtaining a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1,00 in large bottles, and by Demas Barnes & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

S. T.---1860---X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid fever, constipation, &c., deserve no suffer if they will not try the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private U. S. stamp unmutilated over the cork with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. ☞See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. ☞Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters, from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Have you a hurt child or a lame horse? Use the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For cuts, sprains, burns, swellings and caked breasts, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is a certain cure.

For rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, stings and bites, there is nothing like the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For spavined horses, the poll evil, ringbone and sweeny, the Mexican Mustang Liniment never fails.

For wind-galls, scratches, bighead and splint, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is worth its weight in gold.

Cuts, bruises, sprains and swellings, are so common and certain to occur in every family, that a bottle of this Liniment is the best investment that can be made.

It is more certain than the doctor—it saves time in sending for the doctor—it is cheaper than the doctor, and should never be dispensed with.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire, it slipped over and scalded my hands terribly. * * * The Mustang Liniment extracted the pain, caused the sore to heal rapidly, and left very little scar.

CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad street, Philada.

Mr. S. Litch, of Hyde Park, Vt., writes: "My horse was considered worthless, (spavin,) but since the use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here."

All genuine is wrapped in steel plate engravings, signed, G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and also has the private U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co., over the top.

Look closely, and be not deceived by counterfeits.

Sold by all Druggists at 25, 50 cts, and $1,00.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the head cool and clean.
It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents the hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.

This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the carload, and yet its almost incredible demand is daily increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggist will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cents per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y. Chemist.

Demas Barnes & Co., Wholesale Agents, N. Y

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers.

C. HEIMSTREET, Chemist,

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Lyon's Extract of Pure Jamaica Ginger—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cents per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

july11, 1866—cowly

☞All the above articles for sale by S. S. SMITH, Huntingdon, Penna.

READ AND BE POSTED!

TO THE NEWLY MARRIED

AND ALL IN WANT OF

New Furniture, &c.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce that he manufactures and keeps constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of

DINING AND BREAKFAST TABLES,
BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS,
WASH AND CANDLE STANDS,

Windsor and cane seat chairs, cupboards, gilt and rosewood moulding for mirror and picture frames, and a variety of articles not mentioned, at prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory.

He is also agent for the well known Bailey & Decamp patent spring Bed Bottom.

The public are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Work and sales room on Hill street, near Smith, one door west of Yentzer's store.

JAMES HIGGINS.

Huntingdon, Aug. 1, 1866

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

VOL. XXII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1866. NO. 13.

THE GLOBE
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
CIRCULARS,
BILL HEADS,
POSTERS,
BALL TICKETS,
CARDS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK.

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

[For the Globe.]

OBITUARY.

THOMAS WILSON was born June 1782, and died August 1866, aged 84 years and 2 months.

Possessed naturally of a vigorous constitution, and exempt from early excesses of every kind, he enjoyed as a consequence a healthful and serene old age. Up to a few months previous to his death, he was able to go about the house, and his movements were unusually active for one of his years. His mind, too, was vigorous, and was well stored with general and religious information; even in his advanced years it was quick in its perceptions and remarkably clear.

As a Christian, Father Wilson's character was clearly marked. He was taught at home the need of pardon and regeneration, and accordingly when he reached manhood, he sought and found the "pearl of great price," at a camp meeting near Carlisle. His eminent piety is an excellent comment on the promise that a "child trained in the way he should go, will not, when he is old, depart from it." From the day of his conversion, his christian character steadily strengthened and developed, until, at the time of his death, it had assumed a beauty of symmetry, and a degree of sublimity rarely witnessed. The "fruits of the Spirit" sprung up, grew and matured in his heart. Like Enoch, "he walked with God." In him "patience had her perfect work." The trials which meet a good man at every turn of life, and so often overcome him, were, by him, conquered and surmounted, by the grace of patience; no provocation was able to throw him off his guard. As he advanced in years his piety became habitual, and his religious convictions deepened, so that his religious life was a beautiful illustration of the declaration of inspiration, "The path of the just is as the shining light which shineth more and more unto the perfect day." His "conversation was in Heaven." His "affections were gradually weaned from the objects of earth, and were "set upon things above." The Bible was his book. He read others, but this he loved best and read most; and his extensive and accurate knowledge of divine truth, showed with how much care and attention he studied its sacred pages. His familiarity with the Scriptures was such as can only be acquired by years of careful reading and much earnest and faithful prayer for light. And when at last he was unable to read, "grace was poured into his lips," as he gave utterance to the "exceeding great and precious promisee," with which he had so studiously stored his heart and memory.

The arms of his christian charity, he opened wide enough to embrace all *orthodox* and *spiritual* christians and denominations. He was a Methodist, and with the enlightened liberality of a true son of Wesley, while he was faithful to his own convictions and views of christian doctrine and duty, he recognized the grace of God, and the image of Jesus wherever he beheld them. He always "endeavored to preserve the spirit of unity in the bond of peace," remembering that "the whole family in earth and heaven" are called after the same Lord "who gave himself a ransom for all."

He was a man of prayer. Much of his latter life was spent upon his knees and this accounts for his triumph over self, and his exalted piety. Like the Psalmist, "morning, noon and night" he prayed; but not satisfied with this, he retired frequently at other times than these stated periods, to talk with Jesus and commune with God; and when, from such interviews, he returned, to converse with his family and friends, from the serenity and splendor which appeared in his countenance, they could easily see that he had been on the Mount of Communion, and had descended, like Moses, with the divine glory on his brow.

"At length the time came when Israel must die." A long life of beautiful piety needed but one thing to make it complete—a death of triumph, and this God did not deny his servant.—Several months were spent in his room and a few weeks entirely in his bed, during which time, "though the outward man was perishing, yet the inward man was renewed day by day." He was now being fully equipped for the last conflict. For a long time he had been expecting the call of his Master, and was resigned and waiting, but he now became *anxious* to cross over and enter in to rest. "Jesus" and "glory" were momentarily on his tongue. As he neared the river, the fog which overhangs Jordan lifted and dispersed and the passing forms of those who "walk in white" were almost visible before he left the body, and he realized himself just "on the borders of the promised land." He took an affectionate leave of all present, dropping a word of council for each, and then calmly and hopefully awaited the dismissal of his spirit. Thus set the sun of this holy man's life, throwing its last beams back upon a life of faith, obedience and purity.

Why is it that the loved ones who cross our pathway here, die and disappear? The answer is found in the fact, that we are born for a higher and nobler destiny than earth. There is a land where all is fadeless as the undying spirit. Our buried ones are not lost, only gone before. Friendships formed on earth are perpetuated in heaven. The great doctrine of the Bible is, the good shall meet again.

J. H. M.

Massesysburg, Hunt. co., Sept. 4.

☞No true patriot should be undecided in this crisis. If you would have the Union restored and working harmoniously vote to admit the loyal Southern Representatives.

The Iron Clad Oath.

We hold that whoever, presenting proper credentials, can take the following oath, *which a law of Congress requires* each member, in common with all other federal office-holders to subscribe to, and refuses him admission if he cannot truthfully take it, should be admitted at once to his seat. This is all the guarantee that should be required of any person. The Constitution declares that "each House shall be the judge of the elections and qualifications of its own members:"

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority *in hostility to the United States*; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear (or affirm) that to the best of my knowledge and ability I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God."

This is the oath by which such men as Dick Taylor, Alex. Stephens, and other leading rebels who are known to our Government, would be excluded, if elected. It was on account of this oath that Semmes could not act as Mayor of a Georgia city. Now, why does Congress impose the condition of negro suffrage upon those people before they can take their place in the Union? Is it not enough that the men who can't take that oath should be excluded? Let candid, thoughtful men answer at the ballot-box that loyal men shall go to Congress from the South, and thus restore the Union in fact. Vote for Robt. L. Johnston, the Union candidate, and it will be done.

Hear a Union Soldier Speak.

We have received the following communication from a Union soldier, who voted with the Union party during the war, and is with the National Union party of to-day, when the rebels have been subdued, and peace has been declared throughout the Union:

I enlisted to save the Union and the Government. I was told that the South wanted to get out of the Union, and that we must whip them back. I wanted the Union restored, and I joined the Union party. But all this was for nothing. The war still kept on—we lost a half million of men—we ruined the South, so it is worth nothing almost—they submitted—we disbanded our armies, the South laid down her arms and has gone to work, and now these Radicals say the South is out of the Union, and they are going to keep her out for fear she will vote against them. They say they would rather see a negro vote than a rebel, but I say if a negro has the right to vote he has also a right to hold some of their offices.

I can't see what we gained by war. When we entered into the army we took an oath that we would defend the Government of all enemies whichsoever may oppose. What greater enemies has the Government than those infernal Radicals? They are the biggest enemies the U. S. Government ever had. They are right in our midst, and soldiers, let us beware of these scoundrels!

I find out the "good old times" were the best for the people. And the taxes! Why I am taxed, and taxed again! I am taxed to help support free negroes who once worked to support themselves—and, worse than all, I am taxed to pay interest money to rich bond-holders, who live in ease, whose hands are soft, who pay no taxes, yet live on what all of us poor people earn. Now what chance would a poor man have under a Radical Government?—A chance to work hard and die poor.

Therefore every soldier, and every good citizen of the United States should strive, and do his duty at the polls, not to be governed by a Radical Congress. A SOLDIER.

GEN. GRANT'S FATHER.—The following pleasing episode in the tour of President Johnson, which occurred on a vessel near Cincinnati, will have a good effect, as it shows that father and son are now with the President to restore the Union:

"Col. Grant, the father of Gen. U. S. Grant, was on board, and was warmly received by the President. The Col. informed the President that he supported his policy, when the President said he was glad to see him and such solid men standing by the Constitution and Union in this hour of peril. The President said he wanted nothing but the Union of the entire States, when Col. GRANT remarked:

"I am warmly with you in the effort."

☞The issue is Union or no Union. Freemen, vote for the Union.

What Would the Agitators Have?

Why should the country be kept in this wild and dangerous political turmoil? The agitators who have been so long engaged in exciting the popular passions have brought before us no definite end which they propose to effect by the course they are pursuing, and have set for themselves no limits, after reaching which they will permit the institutions of the country to resume their proper working, and the people to return to such political habits as are necessary to the existence of popular government. They agitate merely for the purpose of agitation and to secure a renewed lease of political power. Knowing the ease with which the feelings of the North can at this time be aroused, and having the fuel at hand with which the fires of passion can be constantly renewed, they have set about establishing a party whose basis is fixed, not in the reason or in the principles of the nation, not in adherence to the Constitution or respect for public rights, but in feelings of revenge and animosity, and in dogmas of a narrow sectionalism. Ever since they deserted the Lincoln platform of 1864, they have been unable to set forth any definite or comprehensive plan of policy to which they could demand public assent, and with the carrying out of which they were willing to identify their party existence.

So far as relates to the political action of the Congressional majority, nothing whatever was established, and everything was left in precisely such a condition as to invite the turmoil which is now operating so adversely to the national welfare. A Constitutional Amendment was finally put before the States for ratification, but the leading agitators gave us distinctly to understand that that would settle nothing but itself—that its confirmation would not secure the reconstruction of the Union, or the admission of the Southern States to their legitimate political status. Immediately beside it, or close behind it, we saw other and still other conditions waiting their turn to be brought to the *foreground*; we saw measures that would necessarily perpetuate dissension, continue sectional division, and add intensity to the wild and dangerous political turmoil already existing.

Leading agitators and opponents of the Administration stood ready with numberless schemes, each of them the hatching-egg of other schemes, but all of them, though diverse enough in form, having the same tendency and a similar design. There are still as unfixed as ever, as to the conditions of peace and the terms of national restoration. Some, like Phillips and Greeley, put negro suffrage in the front as the essential thing; others, like the New Orleans Conventionists, beside enfranchising the blacks, would disfranchise the whites of the South; some, like Thad. Stevens, (who has again been heard upon the subject,) would enforce a severe and extensive system of confiscation; others, in addition to confiscating the property of the whites, would donate the lands of the South freely to the blacks; some insist on the hanging of Jeff. Davis the great object to be attained; others, like Butler, in addition to hanging Davis, would hang almost everybody else; some would establish military rule over the Southern States; others would reduce them to the condition of Territories; some would keep these States out of the Union until they do "justice" to the negro by law, and others would keep them out until that justice has become a realized, practical and universal fact; some would punish the Southern people until they love the Northerners; others would continue to punish them until they can *prove* their love, and still others would persecute them until they can demonstrate that their love will be perpetual. If all these points could be wrought out into a platform, it would, perhaps, suit the agitators until some new planks could be brought forward, and some wilder ideas find expression. But thus far we can find them fixing upon nothing as their definite object, and in exploring in all directions for their end, we can discover nothing anywhere but chaos.—*New York Times.*

Parson Brownlow Speaks.

This man who proposes to be a clergyman in the service of Christ, is one of an "electioneering expedition," as he says, which is following in the wake of the President "to try and wipe out the moccasin tracks of Andy Johnson and Wm. H. Seward." Here are his loyal, Christian sentiments, as he expressed them in New York. We advise our readers to ponder them, as he is a good sample of the men who insult our President. Parson knows what he is after when he says sell the Southern lands to men who respect the old flag:

"Now if by their wickedness the Rebels force another war upon the country, which I think they will do and are determined to do, and you, the loyal North, send down another army to invade our country and suppress the Rebellion, I ask, as I remarked last night in Trenton, that you come in three grand divisions, the first armed with heavy artillery and small arms to do the killing. ("Amen!") Yes, amen, may the Lord answer your prayer. (Laughter.) Let the second grand division come equipped with torches and turpentine to do the burning; and the third with surveyors' compasses and chains to lay out the lands into small parcels, and sell it to defray the expenses of the war—sell it to men who respect the old flag." (Applause.)

The Question at Issue.

The Radical agitators try to distract the public mind as to the real matter at stake, and divert attention from their own untenable position, by making a noise and confusion concerning such passing incidents as they can use for inflaming the popular passions. Were the simple question kept before the American people of restoring the Union of States according to the Constitution—of re-establishing in complete order the system of Government bequeathed to us by its founders; and were this question discussed by appeals to the reason, to justice, and to constitutional principles, we have not a shadow of doubt that it would be settled speedily and decisively; nor have we a moment's doubt that nine-tenths of the people would pronounce in unmistakable tones for the immediate restoration of that "more perfect Union" which our national charter established three-quarters of a century ago. But the agitators harp upon everything else but this great matter, and try so to obfuscate the popular judgment as to make it impossible to obtain a decision upon the vital point at issue. They get up perpetual excitements about questions personal to the President, about questions personal to his leading supporters, about irrelevant questions of local administration in the South, about the political and social relations of the negroes, about Executive usurpations, about party supremacy, and so forth. They misrepresent and falsify the purposes of the Constitutional Unionists by saying that we would give "rebels" the power to rule the country; that we would permit the blacks to be trampled upon or re-enslaved by the rebels, and that we would barter away the glorious results acquired by Northern arms in the war. They appeal to the sectional prejudices which still unfortunately exist; they stir up warlike passions which have not yet had time to die away entirely, and they play upon all those unreasoning feeling of human nature which, of all things human, can be most easily touched and most deeply affected. By means such as these, vigorously and constantly applied, the agitators have managed to delude large numbers of thoughtless people as to the real question at issue, and to confuse and excite the public mind so as to make an intelligent and worthy judgment the most difficult of all things.

But so long as the fundamental point at issue is unsettled, the people must be constantly brought back to it by those who comprehend it and appreciate its value. Why should the *Union* not be restored in all its integrity and glory? Why should the *States* that have complied with the terms of the Constitution not be admitted to its privileges? Why should the people of the South, who have given in their allegiance as citizens, not be permitted to participate in the rights of citizens? These are the points, or rather this is the point; for, in fact, all the questions are the same in essence and in the end.

We hope this vital issue will be kept exclusively in view. It was the only question considered or acted upon by the Philadelphia Convention, and that eminent body deserves as much credit for ignoring those things which are irrelevant as for applying itself earnestly to that which is fundamental. By our following its lead in this respect, and by the adoption of a similar course on the part of the Constitutional Unionists thoroughout the country, it will not take a long time so to impress the Northern people that they will bring their whole power to bear for the accomplishment of an object so long deferred, yet so dear to all our hearts and hopes—the perfect restoration of our glorious Union. For this it is for which we struggle, and this is the triumph which we must soon achieve.—*New York Times.*

SOUTHERN EXTERMINATION.—Parson Brownlow, of Tennessee, and Ben. Butler, of Massachusetts, one the representative radical of the South and the other the representative radical of the North, boldly demand the extermination of the mass of the southerners. We mention these men particularly, because they are outspoken and do not disguise their animosity and purpose; but the other radical leaders, as Wade, Stevens, Wilson, Banks, Chadler, Sumner, Colfax, and others, are equally as malignant and destructive. It is only necessary to read the speeches of any of these vindictive Jacobins to learn the purpose of the radical party. They hate the Southern people—not on account of the war, for they always did hate them—and nothing will satisfy these malicious demagogues short of extermination. They do not know the meaning of the words magnanimity or reconciliation. They have no more Christian spirit than the vandals of a barbarous age or the bloody Jacobins of the French Revolution. Woe be to the South and the *whole country* if these men are permitted to rule. We should have a reign of terror, civil war, and universal ruin. The only hope we have is that the people of the North, and particularly the great central States, will have common sense and patriotism enough to prevent such a catastrophe by electing to Congress a different class of men at the common elections.

The Radical Amendment and Negro Suffrage.

The Constitution of the United States, as it stands at present, article 1, section 2, says:

"The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and *the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.*"

In other words, whatever qualifications a State may prescribe as requisite to entitle a man to vote for a member of its Legislature shall apply to all electors of congressmen or other elective officers of the Federal government, leaving the matter of prescribing the qualifications of all voters entirely to the States. This was the doctrine of the framers of the Constitution and the fathers and founders of the Republic.

But a new order of things must now be introduced. A wiser generation than the founders of the government has arisen, and now it is deemed expedient to so alter the Constitution as to compel the States to obey the central powers of the government in respect to the qualifications of voters. Under the Constitution as it is, the States acting as such, are not willing to grant the right of suffrage to negroes; therefore, the Constitution must be so changed as to compel the States to recognize the negro as a "citizen," and, of course, to grant him the right to vote, for that right cannot be denied to a "citizen." It is now proposed to so alter the Federal Constitution as to declare all negroes "citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside," and to compel the States, respectively, to recognize them as such citizens, thus utterly depriving the States of the right to prescribe even the "qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." In fact, under the proposed Radical amendment to the Constitution, the States will not have the privilege of prescribing the qualifications of electors for any State, county, or municipal officers. Read the first section of this proposed amendment:

"*All persons* born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, *are citizens* of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. *No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.* Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

The first clause makes a citizen of the United States and of the State in which he lives of every negro over twenty one years of age, born in the United States, and of all other negroes who may become "naturalized," and the second forbids any State to make or enforce any law "abridging" the privileges pertaining to such citizen, ship. All existing State laws that do not accord to the negro the full right of citizenship, with the right to votes etc., will, of course, be repealed or invalidated by this amendment, if it be ratified, and whether a State pass any law giving the negro a right to vote or not, Congress can, in pursuance of this amendment, enact laws fully enfranchising him and compelling the people of any and all the States to permit him to vote; for remember, after the ratification of this amendment, it will become a part of the "supreme law of the land." The Constitution, and the cry of unconstitutionality against a law of Congress made in pursuance of it, cannot be raised, nor can the courts pronounce such a law unconstitutional. *The ratification of this amendment fastens negro suffrage upon every State and Territory in the United States, no matter what the people or Legislature of either may think, say, or do, to the contrary!* This is no idle statement, no mere electioneering talk, but a simple and undeniable fact, as any intelligent man may learn by reading and duly considering the purport and meaning of the section we have quoted from the proposed Radical amendment. What in human language could be plainer? "*All persons*, born or naturalized in the United States are *citizens* of the United States," and not only such, but "citizens of *the States* wherein they reside." Will any one deny that the incorporation of this language into the Constitution of the United States, "the supreme law of the land," will make "citizens" of the negroes? And if it will make them citizens, will any one presume to say that, under a republican government, a "citizen" can be prevented from exercising "the privileges and immunities" of citizens, among which, unquestionably, are the "privileges" of voting, sitting on juries, holding office, and enjoying all the rights ever hitherto enjoyed by any white man in the United States? The Radicals may endeavor to evade the question, or avoid the real issue, with all their ingenuity, but they can't get rid of the very plain fact that their proposed amendment will, if ratified, make a legal voter of every adult male negro in the United States, saving only the few among us of foreign birth, and even these may become *naturalized* "citizens;" for this amendment proposes an utter alteration of the negro *status*. "At one fell swoop," it makes a white man of every negro within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, and holds out the certain promise to Africa that any and all of her sable sons whose feet may hereafter press these bleaching shores shall instantly become as white, for all political purposes, as the fairest Caucasian on this continent! Such is the truth respecting the intent and meaning of the amendment to the Federal Constitution, proposed by the Radicals as a *sine qua non* in the reconstruction or restoration of the Union.

The result of the contest between the Radicals and the Conservatives will determine the fate of this amendment. The success of the Radicals will, most probably, result in the engrafting of this principle of negro citizenship and negro suffrage upon the organic and supreme law of the United States, and will pave the way to universal negro equality. If this amendment shall become a part of our fundamental law, the time will not be long ere we shall see negroes in our legislative halls and in magisterial positions. Under the operations of this proposed new feature in the Constitution, there are several congressional districts in the southern States in which the negroes are sufficiently numerous to elect men of their own race to represent them in Congress, to fill the office of judges, justices of the peace, members of the State Legislature, etc., and there are localities in other States where the darkies could elect "persons of color" to local offices. Give the Radicals success in the pending contest and all these things will surely come to pass. What say the white people of Pennsylvania to this? Shall these things be?—*Daily News.*

☞Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has written another letter, in which he utters the following sentiments:

"It is not the North that chiefly needs the restoration of the Government to its normal sphere and regular action. Either the advantages of Union are fallacious, or the continuous exclusion of the South from it will breed disorder, make the future reunion more difficult, and especially subject the freedmen to the very worst conditions of society which can well exist. No army, no government, and no earthly power can compel the South to treat four million men justly, if the inhabitants [whether rightly or wrongly] regard those men as the cause, or even the occasion, of their unhappiness and disfranchisement. But no army, or government, or power will be required when Southern society is restored, occupied, and prospering in the renewed Union. Then the negro will be felt to be necessary to Southern industry, and will be able to join with conscience and kindness in securing for him favorable treatment from his fellow citizens.

"Mr. Johnson is to be our President for nearly three years to come, clothed with a power which belongs to few thrones. Besides the honor which a people owe to him as a Chief Magistrate, we must, as Christian citizens, credit him with his real excellencies—his original horror of secession, his bold resistance to treachery, his persistent and self-denying heroism in the long dark days of Tennessee. We must not forget that he has jealously resisted a centralization of power in the Federal Government; that he has *sought to dignify and secure a true* State rights; and he has maintained a simplicity of manners and a true love of the common people.

"I foresaw that, in the probable condition of parties and the country, we could not carry suffrage for the freedmen by immediate political action. When the ablest and most radical Congress of our history came together they refused to give suffrage to negroes, even in the District of Columbia; and only in an indirect way—not as a political right, but as the hoped-for result of political selfishness—did they provide for it by an amendment to the Constitution.

"Deeming the speedy admission of the Southern States as necessary to their own health, as indirectly the best policy for the freedmen, as peculiarly needful to the safety of our government, which, for the sake of accomplishing a good end, incautious men are in danger of perverting, I favored and do still favor the election to Congress of Republicans who will seek the early admission of the recusant States. Having urged it for a year past, I was more than ready to urge it again upon the various conventions which preceded the nomination of Representatives to Congress this fall. In this spirit and for this end I drew up my Cleveland letter. I deem its views sound; I am not sorry that I wrote it. I regret the misapprehension which it has caused, and yet more, any sorrow which it may have needlessly imposed upon dear friends. As I look back upon my course, I see no deviation from that straight line which I have made, without wavering, for now thirty years of public life, in favor of justice, liberty, and the elevation of the poor and ignorant."

☞Those Germans who are imbued with Red Republican notions of universal equality, and negro rights will do well read the following paragraph, which we cut from the Pittsburgh *Republic*:

No one but a *native born* citizen of the United States is eligible, by the Constitution, to the Presidency. No naturalized German, Irishman, Englishman, Scotchman, Welshman, or other foreigner, can be made President. The rump amendment to the Constitution, which is an issue at the coming election, makes all the native born negroes citizens, and consequently they are made eligible to the Presidency of the United States. Negroes are thus preferred to and placed above all intelligent foreigners, notwithstanding many of the latter have resided in the country for fifty or sixty years. Germans, Irishmen, Welshmen, will you vote to make negroes eligible to an office which is denied to you?

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Sept 26, 1866.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

UNION NOMINEES
For Congress and the Legislature.

FOR CONGRESS,
ROBERT L. JOHNSTON, of Cambria county.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
WILLIAM WILLIS, of Mifflin county
JOHN S. MILLER, of Huntingdon co.

RADICAL NOMINEES
For Congress and the Legislature.

FOR CONGRESS,
DANIEL J. MORRELL, of Cambria county.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
HENRY S. WHARTON, of Huntingdon county.
JAMES M. BROWN, of Mifflin county

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

To the Independent Voters of Huntingdon County:

I announce myself as an independent candidate for ASSOCIATE JUDGE, and appeal to the people, irrespective of party, for support. JAMES STEEL.

Huntingdon, Sept. 11, 1866.

Why we are not with the Radicals.

We are frequently asked why we are not working with the Republican party as we were during the war. We answer,—during the war we struck hands with any and every man who declared in favor of sustaining the administration—the Government—and our army in a vigorous prosecution of the war for the *preservation of the Union* and the *supreme law of the land.* The rebellion was crushed—peace was declared—and the Southern people were ready to return and accept in good faith the results of the war. In accordance with the oft declared principles of the Union party, we expected nothing else than that the States which had been in rebellion would again be admitted into the family of States with a loyal representation, but this having been denied by the representatives of the party we had been acting with, to be consistent with our teachings and the principles of the great Union party, we were compelled to seek the company of other men more loyal to the Constitution and the Government—men who were in favor of the immediate reconstruction of the Union and practical peace, in a manner consistent with the requirements of the Constitution. Why we are not with Thad. Stevens, Sumner, Fred. Douglass, Forney, Morrel, Wharton and Brown is because we believe the success of Thad. Stevens disunionism will be as great a curse upon our country as the success of the Rebellion would have been. The peace, happiness and prosperity of the whole people of *all* the States is involved in the contest, and we, regardless of the wishes of party or personal friends, or persecutions from any quarter, have determined to act the part our conscience tells us is *right.* No evil can result from a strict adherence to the demands of the supreme law of the land. The Union must be a Union of *all* the States and no State can be denied a representation in the Congress of the United States.

Who Must Pay the Expense.

Parson Brownlow proposes to raise another army to march down South to make desolate the whole country, if the people of those States refuse to submit to the unconstitutional decrees of a Radical Congress. That the South will not submit to the *unjust* demands of the Radicals is already a fixed fact, and that the Radicals, if they are encouraged and continue in power, will not back from their determination to force negro political equality upon the people is also another fixed fact. The question then arises, who must pay additional expenses to gratify the malignant spirit of such men as Brownlow, Stevens & Co. More war—more bloodshed is demanded by the leaders of the Radical party. More taxes will naturally follow—then the deceived people will curse the day they devoted to the success of the Radical leaders. The tax-payers, those who have already contributed almost their last dollar should think, reflect, and not be persuaded to do themselves and their families an injustice merely to gratify agitators, speculators, and corrupt men who never think or act but to advance their own interests.

☞If during the rebellion our soldiers could exchange papers, trade articles, and even hold friendly intercourse with the rebel soldiers, can they not do the same to-day, when those rebels are subdued? Indeed, it was only during a fight that our soldiers generally bore hatred to the rebels, and in the burying of the dead afterwards the Union and rebel soldiers mingled with each other and never had any disturbance. Our brave and humane soldiers will scout the efforts of men who are poisoning the minds of our people with hatred against the rebel soldiers.

The Two Coming Mass Meetings.

We advise every voter, that possibly can, to attend the two meetings to be held in this place during the Fair. On Thursday, the Republican, so called, Mass Meeting will be held, which will be addressed by able speakers from a distance. On Friday, the next day, the Union Mass Meeting will be held, which will also be addressed by able speakers from a distance. The first meeting will be opposed to the policy of President Johnson, in restoring the Union; the other will be as heartily in favor of it. In the former, the justness of the Congressional policy will be discussed, while in the latter its injustice and unconstitutionality will be treated upon. We will thus have a thorough ventilation of both policies, and we urge every man to attend and not miss either meeting. Our object is to have the views fairly stated, and attentively listened to by every man. We want both sides to be heard, and we think a man is doing injustice to himself, and is recreant to his duty as a citizen, if he intentionally fails to hear both sides of the great questions that now agitate the country.

At these meetings we would caution the speakers against exciting dormant animosities against any party, individual or class of individuals. Our people will assemble to hear the constitutionality and justice of the theme. And if anything is said, on either side, to operate on the prejudices of the people against any class of people, we trust it will not be received. The questions must be discussed fairly and squarely. Let it be on the merits or demerits of the questions, as they stand. *Let no deception be practiced.* Let the people know the truth. When we say, let the people know the *truth*, we do not want them blinded against it, by appealing to their passions or their prejudices, or by smoothing over the real issues, and thus deceiving them. There is room for appealing to the prejudices of the people on either side. This we do not want to hear. But we do most emphatically remonstrate against deceiving the people, as to what are the real issues in the present contest. On the one side we have a party opposing the President's policy of reconstruction; on the other hand, we have a party opposed to the policy proposed by Congress. The people want to know what those two policies are, and they want them discussed fairly and squarely. To refer in this connection, to any personalities against the President or against Congress, should not be tolerated. It is the two policies that we want discussed, and not the character of either the Executive or Congressman. That is not the topic for consideration.

The Union, for which we fought, has not yet been restored. There are ten of the Southern States still out of the Union, and the people want to know, since peace has been declared, and since the object for which the war was waged has been accomplished—that of keeping the States in the Union—why they are not in the Union as before. At this point, it will not do to declare that the President favors the admission of traitors into Congress, for that is against every word that he has ever uttered, and against Congress itself which has adopted a test oath debarring men of known disloyalty, and against the spirit and letter of the Constitution which declares that Congress shall be the Judge of the "*qualifications* of its own members." So with the question of representation. The Constitution declares "The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." Each State thus has the right to decide who shall be the voters or electors of their State Legislature. And thus those who vote for the State Legislature can vote for the National Legislature and none others. The Constitution thus leaves it for the State itself to decide who shall and who shall not vote for the National Legislature. The people now want to know why Congress wants to interfere with their rights as people of the several States to do as they see proper with the qualifications of their own electors. They want to know why Congress declares *all persons* citizens, and thereby entitled to rights as citizens, and tells each State that it has no right to make the qualifications of its own electors. And they want to know why it tells Pennsylvania she shall not enforce her law depriving the colored people of this State of the privilege of voting. These are the questions which the people want explained at the meetings on Thursday and Friday next, and they want to know the Constitutional reasons therefor.

We trust the questions will be discussed fairly on both sides, so that the people can understand. Let there be no evasion—and by all means no deception. On the results of these meetings we hope to base the results of the election in this district and county. Therefore, let there be a full and free discussion of the questions as they stand—let there be no appeals to the passions or prejudices of the people on either side—let there be no evasions or deceptions practiced—let us have the Constitution unfurled—and then let the people decide between right and wrong, between truth and error, between justice and injustice. It is a question whether we shall support the Executive or whether we shall not; so let our people, we repeat, be present to hear both sides and decide accordingly. This is what we deem to be just and fair, and we do not want to see the people deceived into the support of an error and a wrong, over which they may lament when it is too late.

Negro Suffrage.

The soft, smooth spoken orators of the North glaze over the Constitutional amendments and the ill concealed design to confer civil and political equality upon the black, most lamentably in their arguments; the facts are too palpable against them. Take for instance the first and last of the proposed amendments to the Constitution.

"*All persons* born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, *are citizens* of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. *No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.* Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

* * * * * * * * * * * *

SEC. 5. That Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

When they advocate these sections they admit the whole question. The provision in the second section being mere surplussage so far as the right to vote is concerned. One of the "privileges and immunities" of a citizen—to quote the amendment—is the right to vote, and these, the amendments say, shall not be abridged. "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States." Now elect a Radical Congress, that will keep out the Southern States until these amendments are adopted, elect Legislatures that will adopt these amendments, and where is the power in Pennsylvania that can prevent, under this amendment, a negro from voting or holding office in this State?

Is it not abridging the privileges and immunities of a citizen to deny him the right to vote and to hold office? Besides, Congress under the amendments has the power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of the amendment.

Now what constitutes a "citizen" of the United States? No one will question Webster. Webster's Unabridged Dictionary defines citizen as follows:

"In *the United States* a person, native or naturalized, who has the privilege of exercising the elective franchise, or the qualifications which enable him to vote for rulers, and to purchase and hold real estate."

The address of the Republican Committee issued from Washington on the 18th inst., tries to smooth over some of these rough spots, but Stevens & Co., are too blunt and outspoken for such milk *sops.* They admit the intention and design to enforce negro suffrage, and there is no power in the Republican party to resist their behests. Smoothtongued orators may attempt to cajole the people by concealing their designs, but they are too plain—the people will not trust them.

☞Every Republican in the county remembers that we labored last fall night and day and all the time for the success of the regularly nominated Soldier Ticket—and that we should know *who did not* labor for the ticket would be as certain as that the *Jour. & Amer.* faction was anxious for its defeat as a whole. We ask any candid Republican in town or in the county to point to a single hour, a single moment, a single word given by Henry S. Wharton, to secure the election of the soldier ticket. Those who labored for the success of the ticket know that Wharton and his faction failed to labor for it, and they have yet to deny having opposed it at the polls. Nineteen Republicans in town, (if not more,) voted to defeat a portion of the ticket, and of this number H. S. Wharton, Rash Fisher, the *Jour. & Am.* editors and their "barkers," have always been counted "in" by those of the Republican party and a few Democrats who had an opportunity of knowing the secret workings of the guerilla machinery. We would not misrepresent facts if by doing so we could secure the defeat of Mr. Wharton. But we feel it our duty, in justice to the friends of the soldier ticket of last fall, to expose the selfishness and the meanness of the guerillas who now control the Republican party of the county. Surrender to their dictation this fall, and their impudence will give them the control of party nominations in the county hereafter. Already we hear that Mr. Wharton, if he should be elected, is to be a candidate for the State Senate next fall—and Wm. F. Cunningham or Rash Fisher is to succeed him in the Legislature. Their programme is slightly previous and may be set aside by the honest party men on the 2d Tuesday of October next. We shall see.

THE Radical press are just now busy manufacturing "conversations" for Gen. Grant. Of course they try to make it appear that Grant is opposed to the President. It wont do gentlemen, Gen. Grant knows that President Johnson asks for nothing more than an adherance to the Constitution and the Union.

Wait and See.

The most prominent speakers in this county working for the success of the Radical party, are opposed to negro suffrage, and yet they are doing more to force it upon the country than fifty times their number who are outspoken in its favor. They more readily deceive the masses of the party into the belief that negro suffrage is not a part of the issue, that it cannot be made an issue this fall, and while they are thus employed *deceiving* the voters, Thad. Stevens & Co. are arranging the programme to trample the Constitution under their feet and force negro suffrage upon the whole country before they will permit a restoration of the Southern States to the Union. Thad says the Southern States are "conquered provinces" and he claims that Congress has the right to fix the qualification of voters in those States so that every man, white and black, can vote, and hold office. All that is necessary to enable him to carry out successfully his plan of restoration is the election of Radical members of Congress and Radical United States Senators, such as Morrell in this district, and himself, Cameron, or any other of their faith, to the United States Senate. Wharton and Brown are Radicals, they are at heart Cameron men, but one thing is certain they will vote for a Thad. Stevens Radical.

That a large majority of the voters of this county are opposed to negro suffrage no one will deny, yet their ballots will count in its favor just so sure as they vote for the radical candidates for Congress and the Legislature. We are no mere party man in this contest, and we will not hesitate to say what we believe to be the truth. We would rather be alone in the vote we shall cast, than to be with the majority and be responsible for deceiving a single voter into the support of principles he is opposed to. When the contest shall be over and Congress again meets, the people will see who deceived them.

☞The Radicals to deceive tell you that negro suffrage and equality is not the issue this fall because the Constitution requires that the question be submitted to a vote of the people of the States. But they do not tell you that the leaders who control the machinery of the party in every State in the Union are in favor of Congress passing a law forcing negro suffrage and equality upon the States, and enforcing the unconstitutional act at the point of the bayonet. It was declared in their late mixed Convention in Philadelphia that five hundred thousand white men in the North and five hundred thousand blacks in the South were ready to take up arms to force the people to submit to such action of Congress. The Radicals don't intend to submit the question to a vote of the people. They have as little respect for the Constitution as the rebels had. It is power they are after. And Wendell Phillips says that "at the North and at the South, it is clear that the people, including their leaders, really believe that negro suffrage is the only full and permanent cure for our national difficulties" Elect Radical men to Congress, and believing as the Radicals do, they they will not hesitate a moment to trample the Constitution under their feet and force negro suffrage upon the people of every State. We do not intend to run any risks, and therefore we will support, and vote for the Union Nominees under the editorial head of this paper, and we call upon all voters opposed to placing the negro upon an equal political equality with the white man to do the same. We can't be humbugged by Thad Stevens or his tools.

☞"I hate a rebel worse than a negro," is on the tongue of every radical, and yet if they are watched closely the discovery will be made that they are more in the company of rebels than they are in the company of negroes. During the sitting of the Philadelphia 14th of August Convention, when some of the most prominent rebels were in the city, Judge W. D. Kelly and other noisy radicals passed evenings with them around the wine table and had a general good time. Their denunciations of the rebels are only to deceive the voters that the elections may be carried in favor of the policy of Thad. Stevens, Douglas, & Co. To come nearer home, we have seen rebels treated by prominent radicals with as much respect as they would have been had they never commanded a rebel regiment. But the voting mass must be forced into a line with Stevens & Co., and to accomplish such a purpose the voters must be deceived. We like to see men practice what they preach.

☞We want it to be understood that we have no pique against honest Republicans, who are ready to follow their old leaders, thinking this is merely a party contest; but we would rather impress them with the proper issues as we believe them, looking as we have always done to the salvation of our country, through the preservation of this Union. It is for the men who rallied so heroically to the Union party during the war to say now, whether they shall not still be for the Union. It is certain we can not have peace and Union unless we have the South admitted into the councils of the nation, through her loyal Representatives. That is the question. Let us answer it by voting for men in favor of the Union of the States—Johnson men.

They Want Another Riot.

We have heard Republicans say that the New Orleans Riot made them thousands of votes, and that it was the *best* thing that could have happened. No doubt of it, for political purposes. If they can possibly scare up another riot or two before the election, and have a few more men killed, blacks and fanatics, they can have additional stock on hand to work with among their deluded followers. We have never yet seen in any Republican paper any lamentations over the loss of life in New Orleans. The riot was a good thing for them and they have no tears to shed. We expect to hear every day of a few more darkeys being offered up to satisfy the appetite of the politicians of the Radical party. So that they are kept in office, they don't care a straw how many outsiders lose their property or their lives. New Orleans is getting old—something new must soon turn up.

THE Radical party, which is calling upon the soldiers to support Congress and oppose the President and his policy, *fails to tell the soldiers* what the recent Congress really did for them. The information was given by the President in his St. Louis speech. He said:

They pretended to do something for the soldiers. Who has done more for the soldiers than I have? Who has peroled more in this struggle than I have? But then to make them their peculiar friends, and favorites of the soldiers, they came forward and proposed to do—What? Why we will give the soldiers fifty dollars bounty—your attention to this—if he has served two years, and one hundred dollars if he has served three years.

Now, mark you, the colored man that served two years can get his one hundred dollars bounty, but the white man must serve three years before he can get his. But that is not the point. While they were tickling and attempting to please the soldiers by giving them fifty dollars bounty for two years service, they took into their heads to vote somebody else a bounty, and they voted themselves, not fifty dollars for two years service—your attention, I want to make a lodgment in your minds on the facts, because I want to put the nail in, and having put it in, I want to clinch it on the other side. The brave boy, the patriotic young man who followed his gallant officers, slept on the tented field, and periled his life, and shed his blood, and left his limbs behind him, and came home mangled and maimed, he can get fifty dollars bounty if he has served two years, but the members of Congress, who never smelt gunpowder, can get four thousand dollars extra pay.

The action of the last Radical Congress was for the benefit of the *black*, not the *white* soldiers, and this fact should govern the votes of the latter at the coming election. *Black* men get one hundred dollars for two years service, but *white* men must have served three years before they are entitled to the same amount.

President Lincoln's Leniency Toward Rebels---Release of Roger A. Pryor by his Order.

Joseph H. Geiger, in a speech before a Columbus audience, on Tuesday night, asserted that if President Lincoln had lived, the same charges of leniency toward Rebels would have been made against him as have been made against President Johnson. In this connection, the General related the following incident:

"I remember being in Washington and there met Mr. Washington McLean, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and Col. Jos. Cooper McLean was very anxious to get Roger A. Pryor out of Fort Lafayette, and insisted on my going with him to see Mr. Lincoln, the President. Through the kindness of Gov. Dennison, who knew nothing, I presume, of McLean's object, we got an audience. I introduced the gentleman. McKean immediately opened his business with warmth and ardor, presenting letters from Horace Greeley and John W. Forney in favor of Pryor's release. Mr. Lincoln listened attentively, and then in his own way asked McLean, "What is the milk in the cocoanut that you are so interested in Pryor? He has been a bad and dangerous man to the country." McLean told him that Pryor had befriended him when he needed help, and he stood by Pryor in his adversity, and he had no doubt but his release would benefit this government. The President asked me if I knew Mr. McLean well. I said I did. Said I to Mr. McLean shall I tell him who you are? Said he, "Tell plainly everything you know. I want him to know it." I then said that as a personal friend Mr. McLean was one of the truest men I knew that he was liberal and manly, and influential, and that I would place entire reliance on everything he would state—but that he was an active politician against us, and a proprietor of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, the worst Copperhead paper in the West, and doing more harm than any other. The President looked at my friend McLean who in return eyed him steadily, then took a card and wrote the order for Pryor's release; and then, at McLean's request, ordered that McLean get Pryor from prison, and he should report to John W. Forney. That was the conduct of Mr. Lincoln toward a man who had gone to Charleston ere the sound of a rebel gun had been heard, and by his extraordinary exertions induced the battering down of Fort Sumpter, because Pryor alleged that Virginia would not leave the Union until hostilities commenced. No single man in Virginia did so much as he to hatch and nourish the rebellion, and yet Mr. Lincoln released him on the application of a political opponent. I was not in favor of his release."

☞Have Thad Stevens, Sumner, and Wendell Phillips changed from what they were six years ago?—if not who has changed his coat? Who has been swallowed up by the "fanatics"?

We opposed their disunionism then, and we oppose their disunionism now.

Thad. Stevens Knows.

In Thad's speech at Bedford he says:

"As I said before the *great issue* to be met at *this election* is the question of NEGRO RIGHTS."

That's plain and easily understood, and if the Radicals succeed in carrying the elections, the first step Thad. will take on the reassembling of Congress will be to pass a bill giving the negroes in every State all the rights a white man can claim for himself. Voters should not be deceived by the daily cry of Republicans that negro suffrage is not the issue. Thad. Stevens says it is, and as leader of the party he certainly ought to know.

☞The cry comes along the line, We fought for the Union, and we intend to preserve it! Admiral Farragut, Gens. John C. Fremont, John E. Wool, Henry W. Slocum, John A. Dix, Thomas W. Sweeney, Isaac I. Wistar, and a host of other Generals, officers and fighting men, are delegates to the Cleveland Soldiers and Sailors Convention, which have met to endorse Johnson's policy. Let our brave boys in blue not be behind their old commanders in rallying again for the cause of the Union. Radical disunionists fear the finale—they must succumb to the voice of the braves and the popular heart of the Nation. Strike boldly, ye braves, first, last and all the time, for the Union of our fathers, and all will be well.

GEN. WOOL, the oldest army officer in the United States, presided as temporary chairman at the National Convention of soldiers and sailors in Cleveland last week. The fighting men of the war were in council. While the delegates were not all partisans, all agreed to oppose the radicalism of Thad. Stevens with its inevitable disunionism, insurrection, and civil war. Gen. Granger was made permanent President, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, all men who had seen active service. All those men are denounced as "Copperheads" by the radical press. One thing is certain they fought for the Union and will fight for it again if necessary, but not in Parson Brownlow's army.

RADICALISM.—In the Radical Convention held in Philadelphia, a resolution was offered requesting the President of the United States to resign, when a voice was heard: "*No need for him to resign—Chicago will save him the trouble*; another voice: "*They'll throw him into the lake;* a third voice, "*They'll poizon the waters of Lake Michigan with his carcass.*" This is the manner in which that Convention speaks of the first citizen of the republic. It is the style of the Fishmarket of Paris, and of the Bagnios of Toulon.

A JUST COMPARISON.—Before the war the Radicals of the South tried to introduce *negro slavery* on the people of the territories; the Radicals of the North now try to introduce negro suffrage on the people of the South and North. The Radical fanatics of the South got defeated, and lost their pet institution after a bloody war by the bullet, and the Radicals of the North will get defeated and lose their pet hobby by the ballot.

☞Thad Stevens is an honest outspoken politician—he has 5,000 of a majority to back him in his election district, and he *dare* speak the truth. He says negro suffrage is an issue in the present campaign. The campaign speakers, to *deceive* the voters in a close district like our own, deny that negro suffrage is an issue. We shall see who the voters believe. The vote in the county will tell.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IVIN'S Patent HAIR CRIMPERS!
For Crimping and Waving Ladies Hair
NO HEAT REQUIRED IN USING THEM!
Ask your storekeepers for them. If he does not keep them, write to the manufacturer E. IVINS, Sixth st. and Columbia avenue, Philadelphia. se26-6m

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH & ARCH STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA,
Have now completed their improvement and are now offering on the best of terms
FULL STOCK OF FALL DRY GOODS.
Fine stock of SHAWLS,
Fine stock of SILKS,
Fine stock of DRESS GOODS,
Fine stock of WOOLENS,
Fine stock of STAPLE GOODS,
Fine stock of FANCY GOODS,
Etc. New and desirable goods daily received, and sold at small advance wholesale. se26-6t

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Huntingdon will allow a reasonable rate of interest on money left on deposits for three months or longer. se19 3m G. W. GARRETTSON, Cashier.

NOTICE.—I hereby give notice that I will meet the teachers of Barree township on Friday 28th inst.; and of Jackson on Saturday 29th inst. se19 D. F. TUSSEY, Co. Supt.

MYATT, OR PURE LINÆUS!
A WINE PLANT!
Is now ready for sale with full directions for cultivating and manufacturing. An acre of good ground first season after planting, will produce from 1000 to 1500 gallons; second season double the quantity can be made—only equaled by the best of grape wine.
W. H. HARPER.
McAlavy's Fort, Hunt. co., Sept. 19-6t

$100 REWARD.—Was stolen from the house of Rev. T. Fouse in Lincoln township, Huntingdon county, on Sunday, Sept. 16, 1866, the following notes: Note from David Lynn in favor of Ann Fouse, dated April 1, 1860, $600; one from Christian Fouse in favor of Ann Fouse, dated March 25, 1860, $122, 50; one from Samuel H. Grove in favor of Ann Fouse and Adam Fouse, dated October 25, 1865, $111.
The above reward will be paid for the approhension of the thief. [se19-4t*] T. FOUSE.

AGENTS WANTED.
BARTLETT
SEWING MACHINES.
Fully Licensed. Exclusive territory given. Pay from $30 to $200 per month. For terms, Illustrated Circulars, &c., address with stamp, either office. FAGE BROTHERS, Genl Agents, 614 Chestnut St., Phila., Penn. 221 Summit St., Toledo, O.
AGENTS WANTED.
Septem ber 19, 1865.

TRIUMPHAL RETURN
OF
S. B. HOWE'S
EUROPEAN
CIRCUS!
S. B. HOWE respectfully informs the public, that he has returned to America after an absence of seven years in Europe bringing to this country the most complete Circus the world has ever seen, combining all the great Equestrian Performers of England and continental Europe, numbering nearly 100 Male and Female Artists!
WILL EXHIBIT
At HUNTINGDON,
SATURDAY, OCT. 6.
Admission, 50 Cents.
Children, 25 "
Mr. Howe, with a desire to gratify the universal public, as well as his immediate patrons, announces a grand
GRATUITOUS EXHIBITION
which the people of Europe flocked by thousands from distances of ten to twenty miles to witness. A
GORGEOUS PAGEANT
More brilliant than ever beheld by mortals since the days of chivalry, or the splendors of the field of the cloth of gold In this great procession will appear
THE GRAND CHARIOT OF ÆOLUS,
With the full opera band, followed by the
Beautiful Tableau Car!
Carrying a
LIVING LION IN THE STREETS
And containing an allegorical Tableau of America, represented by a groupe of Beautiful Females classically draped.—At the feet of the Goddess of Liberty crouches a large living Lion, trained by Mr. Crockett. Around are grouped Beautiful Girls, representing Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, with Justice and Truth standing by. This magnificent peripatetic Picture will be followed by
NEPTUNE'S SEA CHARIOT,
CHINESE CHARIOT OF CONFUCIUS,
MASSIVE CAGE OF LIONS,
And other chariots, cars and berlins of exquisite workmanship, drawn by detachments of the Magnificent stud of foreign horses, and succeded by the whole troupe of artists, including the most beautiful lady riders in the world, a stud of
FOURTEEN SHETLAND PONIES
Drawing the Fairy Chariot of Titania.
The whole forming the most attractive out-door display ever witnessed on this continent.
Attached to this establishment is Mr. Crockett's DEN of Wild and Ferocious LIONS which will be exhibited at each performance by Mr. PIERCE, who will
ENTER THE DEN OF LIONS!
And exhibit his astonishing mignetic power over the monsters of the desert and jungle; feed them with raw meat from his naked hand, and demonstrate his control over them by making them perform a number of manœuvres and novel evolutions. During an interval in the Circus entertainment, Mr. Pierce will go through his daring and wonderful performance within the immense den of wild lions in the centre of the arena, exhibiting to the audience a degree of sterling courage and iron nerve never before equaled by mortal man.
Prominent among the attractive talent of the arena are such artists as
JAMES DE MOTTE,
The great European Science and character Rider.
CHAS. REED,
The renowned Principal Trick Rider and summersaultist.
Mr. T. WATSON,
The great Shakspearean Equestrian.
THE BELMONT BROTHERS,
(Four in number.) Joseph Belmont, J. B. Belmont, E. J. Belmont, and Harry Belmont, the great gymnastic, acrobatic, and Auballtracite Performers.
LAZELLE & KING,
The accomplished posturers and acrobats
LITTLE MAC,
The wonderful man monkey and comic rider.
Among the beautiful lady riders the manager points with pleasure to
MADAMOISELLE JOSEPHINE,
Lately the pet of the Parisian public.
Miss LUCY WATSON,
L'Ecuyerienne Anglaise, from the principal arenas of England, and late of Ashley's amphitheatre, London.
Miss GRACE BELLAIR,
The accomplished American Rider.
MAD'L. NATALIE BLANCHE,
The Australian Equestrienne.
NORA PAREPA,
The beautiful Viennese, from the Cirque "St. Mark, Venice."
WM. HALLOWAY,
The renowned Rider, Leaper, and inimerable summersault thrower.
"Ah! ha! ha! here we are again!"
SAM LONG,
The great American Jester and side-splitter, General to the sovereigns of the Union.
FRANK WHITAKER,
The great British Punnicus, whose jokes are as familiar to the cockneys of London as the sound of the bow bells.
In addition to these distinguished names, the Troupe comprises many others.
DOUBLE TROUPE OF GYMNASTS,
Whose combined talents will be brought into requisition, in a grand series of acrobatic and gymnastic evolutions, entitled
THE BEDOUIN ARAB!
The beautiful trained horse CANARY will be introduced by Mr. Wm. Ogren. Mr. Walter Waterman will introduce and perform his troupe of
BEAUTIFUL TRICK PONIES.
Attached to this establishment is Mr. Crockett's DEN of Wild and Ferocious LIONS which will be exhibited at each performance by Mr. PIERCE, who will
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And exhibit his astonishing mignetic power over the monsters of the desert and jungle; feed them with raw meat from his naked hand, and demonstrate his control over them by making them perform a number of manœuvres and novel evolutions. During an interval in the Circus entertainment, Mr. Pierce will go through his daring and wonderful performance within the immense den of wild lions in the centre of the arena, exhibiting to the audience a degree of sterling courage and iron nerve never before equaled by mortal man.
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BEAUTIFUL TRICK PONIES.
PERFORMANCE at 2 and 7½ o'clock, P. M.
sept26-2t WALTER WATERMAN, Equestrian Director.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Sept. 26, 1866.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

To Subscribers.

Those subscribers receiving a paper marked with a † before the name will understand that the time for which they subscribed is up. If they wish the paper continued they will renew their subscription through the mail or otherwise. tf.

D. P. Gwin

Has just opened a full stock of new goods, and is ready to please everyone

☞John H. Westbrook requests the public to call and examine his stock of boots, shoes, etc., which he will sell at reduced prices. Call at both stores.

☞Wm. March & Bro. have received their fall and winter goods, which they invite their patrons and others to call and examine.

Boots and shoes.

Our neighbors Shafer, Westbrook and Wm. Africa, have each a fine stock of new Boots and Shoes of all kinds on hand.

A new stock of Clothing.

H. Roman has just opened a large stock of new clothing for fall and winter. Call and see. *

☞Eyre & Landell, 4th and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, have completed their improvements, and are now offering their usual display of Dry Goods to purchasers. Read adv.

Read this.

Persons in attendance at the Fair this week should be sure to call at B. M. Greene's Music Store, 2d Floor of Brown's new Hardware Building, and see the fine Pianos and Cabinet Organs he has on hand, and also to see the celebrated Grover & Baker Sewing Machines, for which Mr. Greene is agt

Howe's Circus.

Howe's Great European Circus will exhibit at Huntingdon, Saturday, Oct. 6. It is one of the grandest, if not the grandest shows that travels. Our citizens who have seen it say they would not begrudge a dollar to see it again. The gorgeous procession, which surpasses in splendor anything ever before witnessed, will be one of the features of the coming exhibition, and our country friends should not fail to see it.

A Lie Nailed.

The last *Jour. & Amer.* charges John S. Miller with having sold the property of a poor man. The charge is *false*, and the editors know it to be *false*. Scott & Brown were attorneys in this case, and W. J. Geissinger held the note against the poor man and pushed it to collection, Miller paying some $70 for the poor man to meet the demand of the judgment. What will unprincipled politicians not do to defeat an opponent?

A friend writes us that he believes us loyal, but don't like the company we keep. It can't be worse than our company would be if we should be in company with a man who uttered the following sentiments before the war:

"In view of the oppression of the Union, I welcome the bolts, whether from the North or the South—from heaven or from hell—which shall shiver this Union in pieces. Let this unholy, this unrighteous Union be dissolved."

These sentiments were uttered at Syracuse, N. Y., by Fred Douglass, the negro, the same who was a delegate in the Philadelphia Radical Convention, and walked arm-in-arm with the white Radicals in their procession, was feasted and petted by the League, and delivered more than one speech, which was enthusiastically applauded by the Convention. Henry C., how do you like the company you are in? It's select, very.

What Wharton Did Say.

We ask a careful perusal of the following affidavit by Mr. Hoffman, a gentleman whose word will not be questioned by any person acquainted with him. Mr. Hoffman is connected with the large tannery at Mt. Union:

AFFIDAVIT.

I, G. P. Hoffman, of Mount Union, Huntingdon county, Pa., being solemnly sworn, do depose and say, that on Thursday, the 30th day of August last, I entered the hardware store of Wharton & Maguire, in the borough of Huntingdon, and there met Henry S. Wharton, the Republican candidate for Assembly. I shook hands with him, and then he asked me how politics were about Mount Union. He said that the *Monitor* had charged him with having made a speech in the Convention, in which he declared that he hated the Copperheads and Johnson men worse than the devil. He said that he did not use the word "Copperhead," but that he declared that *he did hate Johnson men and those who supported his policy worse than he hated the devil.* G. P. HOFFMAN.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 20th day of Sept., A. D. 1866.

W. C. WAGONER, Proth'y.

What We Think.

We think that the men who aided in *hatching* the rebellion as guilty of treason as those who took up arms against the government. Are not all the "fanatics," including Fred Douglass, Sumner, Phillips, Greeley and Thad Stevens, working in harmony and *at the head of the Republican party?* Are they any better than the rebels?

The Cat Out of the Bag.

A meeting was held in the Court House on Tuesday evening last to hear J. Sewell Stewart, Esq., define his position. It was called at his request and for him only. The room was well filled by men of all parties, and Mr. Stewart made an intelligent and interesting speech, endorsing the President in his demands for the immediate admission to Congress of loyal Representatives from the Southern States without requiring the adoption of the conditions of the amendment to the Constitution. He also declared himself in favor of negro suffrage in the States to be adopted by a State as a State, and by the people of the State affected by it, but was opposed to the forcing it upon a State through any branch of the general government.

But "the laugh came in" after Mr. Stewart had spoken some time. When he declared in *favor* of negro suffrage the Republicans as one man clapped their hands and stamped their feet, the President of the Soldiers' League leading off in the demonstration of joy. S. T. Brown, Esq., made a few remarks and declared himself *opposed* to negro suffrage, the Republicans receiving the announcement with perfect silence. This proceeding, of receiving with *favor* the declaration of Mr. Stewart, and with disfavor the declaration of Mr. Brown, let the cat out of the bag, and told plainly that negro suffrage was an issue with the Republicans, and that the party or at least a large majority of it, were in favor of negro suffrage, and intend that the result of the election shall count either in its favor or against it. Some three or four Republicans who couldn't swallow the dose left the room in disgust determined to vote in opposition to the party favoring negro suffrage. All opposed to negro suffrage and desire to vote their sentiments can do so, by voting for our ticket, it is sound on that issue and the admission of loyal Representatives from the Southern States.

When the meeting adjourned Mr. Lytle, the President of the Soldiers' League, proposed three groans for Andrew Johnson, and they were given by himself and some dozen other nice young men of his political standing.

☞The Lewistown *Gazette* tries to justify Brown's vote increasing his pay last winter, by saying that the previous Legislature did the same thing. One wrong never justifies another. The Legislature of 1865 increased the salary to $1,000 *for that session only*, and the Legislature of 1866 was in no way bound to follow the bad example set by its predecessor. They did it at their option and on their own responsibility, as fully as if the Legislature of 1865 had nothing to do of the kind. If Brown succeeds in getting to the Legislature again, we will not be surprised to find him voting for $1,500 salary, as some of the members did last winter. This practice of increasing salaries is one which the tax payers should set their faces against, and whenever an office-holder who has been guilty of it comes up for re-election, they should vote him down. Let an example be made of Mr. Brown.—*Shirleysburgh Herald.*

Worse than he Hates the Devil.

Who does Wharton hate *worse* than he does the devil? He refuses to answer. The whole Convention will agree that he said he hated somebody worse than he did the devil, but all cannot agree as to the exact language he made use of. We did think that any man who had seen *service* would be bold enough to face the music and speak out. Perhaps he will deny having pledged himself to support Curtin for the United States Senate.

☞Some of the Radical Republicans assert they are in favor of the Union of the States. How can they allow themselves, then, to follow the lead of such men as Charles Sumner and Thad Stevens who say that the Southern States are "mere territories." Anything less than a Union of the States is Disunion, and the Radicals will find that their darling project of keeping the States out of the Union until they agree to give the negroes the right of suffrage, will not work.

☞President Johnson has not removed, nor does he intend to remove, any one who is "honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution," which he has sworn to support, but all true friends of the government expect that he will dismiss every one who has given aid and comfort to the Radical conspiracy to destroy the Constitution, and establish the miserable oligarchy of Thad Stevens and the shoddy aristocrats who sustain him.

The Fruits of Radical Teachings.

On Thursday of last week the colored men of Bedford belonging to "Equal Rights League, No. 38," held a meeting near the borough which was addressed by two or three white radicals. During the afternoon a Mr. Fleegle, a respectable white man, was driving up the road near the woods when the colored men came out and beat him terribly. You wont hear anything of this outrage in the radical papers.

Gold Pens & Pencils,

The best assortment of the handsomest and best styles, for sale at Lewis' Book Store. tf

Major James Steel.

This *old gentleman* is an independent candidate for Associate Judge. Everybody knows Major Steel. He is one of our oldest and most respected citizens, but he is poor, a great sin in the eyes of corrupt politicians. He is to be defeated, if it is possible for the guerrillas of last year to do it. Then it was all right to make an effort to defeat a portion of the soldier ticket, but it would be all wrong now to elect a deserving man over a man who last year permitted himself to be made use of for the purpose of defeating a one armed soldier. If Mr. Clarkson did not wish to defeat Judge Beaver he had a fine opportunity when he was nominated in the Committee and was being voted for, to decline in favor of Mr. Beaver. But no, Mr. Clarkson stood the contest, and we are not sure he did not vote for himself. If Republicans can find it in their hearts to defeat Major Steel merely because he is not their party nominee they can do most anything else. Major Steel is a Republican—his political opinions are not ours—but we shall vote for him, and we hope he may be elected by a heavy majority.

Robt. McDivitt's support of Mr. Clarkson and bitter opposition to Maj. Steel has been paid for. It was Mr. Clarkson who raised McDivitt's salary as County Superintendent to *one thousand dollars.* Tax payers should remember this.

To the Citizens of Huntingdon County

In the last issue of the *Journal & American* there is an editorial article to which I wish to reply. And first as to the allegation that I held the Prothonotary's office some twelve or fifteen years. This I pronounce incorrect. I held the office nine years and was elected thereto without any solicitation on my part, and could have been there longer if I had consented to be a candidate for the office. Mr. Jefferson used to say as to office-holders "few die and none resign." I refused to be continued in office, and therefore was an exception to that rule. When I left the office there was between five and six thousand dollars of fees due to me, of which I collected about seven hundred dollars and left the rest in the hands of the people, where it remains to this day and doubtless will ever remain, and which, if I now had or could collect, I would not be a candidate for office, and which cannot now be collected, being barred by the statute of limitations.

As to the charge of being a guerilla candidate for the Democrats, this is also incorrect. As to my coming out for this office, no Democrat was consulted on the subject. I was brought out at the solicitation of Republicans entirely, from three townships in this county, who said they would not vote for Mr. Clarkson on any account, but would vote for Mr. Brooks or else not vote at all, and in addition to this they said a Judgeship ought not to be mixed up in party politics, and this sentiment was fully indorsed by all parties in the last nomination of Judge Taylor for President Judge of this district and to which sentiment all the lawyers of this bar subscribed their names.—This being the case, and the now established rule by common consent of all parties, in being a candidate for that office I am not liable to censure from any quarter, not having violated any moral, political or religious obligation in so doing, and therefore now cheerfully leave to the people of the county, to whom it properly belongs, the decision of the matter, and with that, be it what it may, I shall be perfectly content.

JAMES STEEL.

MARRIED,

On the 16th inst., by Rev. J. W. Love, at Keller Church, Canoe Valley, Mr. Fred. C. Krouse of Tod twp., Huntingdon Co., to Miss Mary E. Long, of Etna Iron Works, Blair County.

On Sept., 13th, by Rev. S. M. Hartsock, Mr. Martin L. Rex, to Miss Emma C. Swoope, both of Mapleton.

On the 11th., by Rev. J. A. Price, Mr. H. H. Snare, to Miss Mary C. Westbrook, both of Blair County.

On September 12th., by Rev. T Fouse, Mr. D. Miles Corbett of Lincoln twp., to Miss Phebe Paul, of Blair County.

DIED,

In Porter twp., September 1st, Allen H., son J. B. and N. E. McCartney, aged 2 months and 21 days.

In Union twp., August 29th, of Dysentery, Annie M., daughter of A. G. and E. White, aged 2 years, 11 months, and 19 days.

At the same place, September 2d., Nora E. White, aged 11 months, and 19 days.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. E. HENRY & CO.

	WHOLESALE PRICES.
Superfine Flour ₱ bl	$13,50
Extra Flour	$12,50
Family Flour	$13,50
Corn Meal ₱ cwt	$2,00
Buckwheat Meal ₱ cwt	$5,00
Red Wheat	$2,00
White Wheat	$1,70
Corn	90
Oats	50
Barley	70
Rye	1,00
Cloverseed ₱ 64 lbs	$5,50@ 6,00
Timothy	$4,00
Flaxseed	$1,75 to 2,50
Rye Chop ₱ cwt	$2,00
Bran ₱ cwt	$1,15
Shorts ₱ cwt	$1,40
Mixed Chop	$1,90
Plaster per ton	$10,00
Beeswax ₱ lb	30
Hops ₱ lb	40 to 60
Rags ₱ lb	4
Bones ₱ bus	$2,00
Feathers ₱ lb	55 to 85
Tallow	10 to 12
Dried Apples ₱ lb	10 to 12
Dried Peaches ₱ lb	18 to 25
Ham	25 to 30
Sides	25
Shoulder	20
Dried Beef	25
Lard	20
Butter	30
Eggs	20
Country Soap	10
Hay ₱ ton	$12,00
Rye Straw ₱ bundle	8
Potatoes ₱ bus	60
Apple Butter ₱ gallon	$1,25
Wool ₱ lb	45 to 50
Large Onions ₱ bus	$1,00
Corn Brooms ₱ doz	$3,00 to 4,20
Chickens	20 to 25
Turkeys	75 to 1,50
Dried Cherries ₱ quart	10

PERFUMERY and Fancy Soaps for sale at LEWIS & CO'S Family Grocery.

☞Justices' and Constables' Fee Bills for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION

TO BE HELD ON

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9th, 1866.

Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, 1839, I, JAMES F. BATHURST, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on the 2d Tuesday after the first Monday of October, (being the 9th day of OCTOBER,) at which time State, District and County officers will be elected, to wit:

One person to fill the office of Governor of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to represent the counties of Huntingdon, Blair, Cambria and Mifflin, in the House of Representatives of the United States.

Two persons to represent the counties of Huntingdon, Juniata and Mifflin, in the House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Prothonotary of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Register, &c., of the county of Huntingdon.

One person to fill the office of District Attorney of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Associate Judge of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Director of the Poor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid special election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Rough and Ready Furnace.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of Tobias Caufman's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house, near the Union Meeting house, in said twp.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house, near Ezekiel Corbin's, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 20th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Magahy, in M'Connellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the house of Wm. D. Rankin, Warm Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Ennis, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the *public school house in* Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public house of Edward Littles, at McAlevy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit:—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, namely: beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon, at the Court House in said borough. Those parts of Walker and Porter townships, beginning at the southern end of the bridge across the Juniata river at the foot of Montgomery street, thence by the Juniata township line to the to the corner of Porter township at the Woodcock Valley road near Ker's school house, thence by the line between Walker and Porter townships, to the summit of the Warrior ridge, thence along said ridge to the Juniata river so as to include the dwelling-house at Whittaker's, now Fisher's old mill, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, to annexed to the Huntingdon Borough election district, and that the inhabitants thereof shall and may vote at all general elections.

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Wadsmith, Jacob Longanecker, Thos. Hamer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school-house in the borough of Petersburg.

27th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Feightal, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.

28th district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit: commencing at a Chestnut Oak, on the summit Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little Valley; thence south fifty-two degrees, east three hundred and sixty perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top mountain; thence north sixty-seven degrees, east three hundred and twelve perches, to a yellow pine; thence south fifty-two degrees, east seven hundred and seventy-two perches, to a Chestnut Oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty one perches, to a Chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south thirty-one and a half degrees, east two hundred and ninety-four perches, to a Chestnut Oak on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of John Torrel's farm; south, sixty-five degrees, east nine hundred and thirty-four perches, to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the Broad Top City Hotel, kept by C. Allmond, in said township.

29th district, composed of the borough of Coalmont, at the public school house in said borough.

30th district, composed of *Lincoln township*, beginning at a pine on the summit of Tussey mountain on the line between Blair and Huntingdon counties, thence by the division line south, fifty-eight degrees east, seven hundred and ninety-eight perches to a black oak in middle of township; thence forty-two and one half degrees east eight hundred and two perches to a pine on summit of Terrace; thence by line of Tod township to corner of Penn township; thence by the lines of the township of Penn to the summit of Tussey mountain; thence along said summit with line of Blair county to place of beginning, at Coffee Run School House.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, that "every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

In accordance with the provision of the 8th section of an act entitled "A further supplement to the election Laws of this Commonwealth," I publish the following:

Whereas, By the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "an act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces, and for other purposes," and approved March 3d, 1865, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof;

And whereas, Persons not citizens of the United States are not, under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania qualified electors of this Commonwealth

Section 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judge or inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1865, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

Sec. 2. That if any such judge and inspectors of election, or any one of them shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth; he shall for each offence, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

Sec. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, shall, at any election hereafter to be held in this commonwealth, vote, or tender to the officers thereof, and offer to vote, a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth, shall for each offence be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this act in case of officers of election receiving any such unlawful ballot or ballots.

Section 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons, deprived of citizenship or disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, or shall persuade, or advise, any such officer to receive any ballot, or ballots, from any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as provided in the second section of this act in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

Particular attention is directed to the first section of the Act of Assembly, passed the 30th day of March A. D. 1866, entitled "An Act regulating the manner of Voting at all Elections, in the several counties of this Commonwealth;"

"That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby, hereafter, authorized and required to vote, by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: *One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts* voted for, and be labelled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace all the names of State officers voted for, and be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member, and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and labelled "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the Judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the Judges from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Friday, the 12th of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said Judges. And in pursuance of the act of Assembly approved the twenty-fifth day of August, 1864, said Judges shall adjourn to meet on the third Friday after the election for the purpose of counting the Soldiers' Vote. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clk. in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

Given under my hand, at Huntingdon, the 19th day of Sept., A. D. 1866, and of the independence of the United States, the ninteth.

JAMES F. BATHURST, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, *Huntingdon*, Sept. 19, '66.

UNITED STATES

Authorized WAR CLAIM AGENCY

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. H. WOODS,

AUTHORIZED GOVERNM'T AGENT,

And Attorney for Soldiers and their Friends.

He will prosecute and collect, with unrivalled success, Soldiers' Claims and Dues of all kinds. Also, any other kind of Claim against the Government, before any of the Departments.

Glorious News!

$100 ADDITIONAL BOUNTY!!

NEW BOUNTY LAW PASSED!

Attention, Discharged Soldiers!

The Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866, gives $100 additional bounty to all soldiers who enlisted for three years and were discharged by reason of expiration of service, or who were discharged for wounds received in battle and who have not received more than $100 bounty for such service. An additional bounty of $100 is also allowed to the nearest relative of soldiers who enlisted for a term of three years and who died or were killed in the service, to be paid in the following order: First, to the widow; second, to the children; third, to the father, and fourth, to the mother.

Soldiers' Widows.

By applying to W. H. Woods, of Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, Pa., you can have your pensions increased two dollars a month for each and every child you have, and when the widow has married or died, the children are entitled to the increase.

To all who have brought home the bodies of their friends who died or were killed in the service of the United States, there is a certain amount of compensation allowed you for the expenses incurred in bringing home the bodies of your friends, which you can obtain by making application to me.

Invalid Soldiers, Attention!

The act of Congress, approved June 6, 1866, gives additional pensions to the following class of persons:

Soldiers who have lost both eyes or both hands, $25 per month; who have lost both feet $20 per month; who have lost one hand or one foot, or totally disabled in the same, $15 per month.

Persons who have been deprived of their pensions in consequence of being in the civil service of the United States Government, can be restored to the pension roll by applying to me.

Fathers and mothers who were in whole or in part dependent upon their sons for support are entitled to a pension. Also brothers and sisters under sixteen years of age

All discharged soldiers who did not receive transportation to their places of enlistment when discharged, are entitled to receive it; and also all who were held as prisoners of war, and did not receive commutation of rations when released or discharged, are entitled to it.

Officers who were in the service on the 3d of March, 1865, and were discharged after the 9th of April, 1865, by applying to me can receive three months extra pay.

Soldiers of 1812!

All soldiers, or soldiers' widows, of the war of 1812, who have served two months, or been wounded or disabled in such service, if in necessitous circumstances, are entitled to an annuity of $40.

Local Bounty.

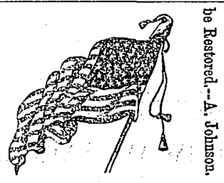
All veteran soldiers who gave their credit to districts in the State of Pennsylvania, and who received no local bounty, are entitled to receive three hundred dollars.

All persons having any of the above mentioned claims, can have prosecution, with prompt success, by giving full particulars, enclosing a stamp for return postage, and they will receive a prompt reply.

W. H. WOODS,

Authorized Army and Navy War-Claim Agent.

aug15,1866 HUNTINGDON, PA.



The Union must and shall be Restored.—A. Johnson.

GRAND RALLY

FOR THE UNION!

All who support the President of the United States—who are in favor of the immediate restoration of the Union and the admission of loyal men to Congress and OPPOSED

TO NEGRO SUFFRAGE, NEGRO EQUALITY, taxation without representation, and the disunion measures of Thad Stevens, Fred Douglass and the Radical Congress, will assemble in

MASS MEETING

AT HUNTINGDON, PA.,

Friday, Sept. 28th, 1866,

AT ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

Maj. Gen. H. W. SLOCUM,
Hon. J. R. DOOLITTLE,
Hon. EDGAR COWAN,
Hon. HIESTER CLYMER,
Hon. WM. A. WALLACE,
Hon. C. L. PERSHING,
CHAS. SHRINER, Esq.,
Hon. R. L. JOHNSON,
Gen. W. H. IRWIN,

And other distinguished speakers will positively be present to address the meeting.

Friends of the Union, the Constitution and the rights of white men AROUSE to the rescue of your country and your race.

All honorably discharged Soldiers and Sailors who have been with

GRANT, SHERMAN AND FARRAGUT

during the war, and are still with them in peace, are especially invited to participate in the meeting. The splendid

HUNTINGDON CORNET BAND

will be present.

The Delegations are urged to be here to join in

A GRAND PROCESSION,

at one o'clock precisely. They will, on arriving, report to the Chief Marshal, who will be duly announced.

Arrangements will be made to have Excursion Tickets issued from all points on the Penna. Railroad between Altoona and Lewistown, and from all points on the Broad Top Railroad.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements. [Sept11.]

CHOICE Dried Peaches, Apples, Currants, Prunes, Raisins, &c., &c., for sale at LEWIS & CO'S Family Grocery.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

SALES.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

[*Estate of John Scott, dec'd.*]

By virtue of power conferred by the last will of John Scott, dec'd., we will offer at public sale on the premises

On Saturday, October 13th, 1866,

at one o'clock, p. m., all that certain lot of ground situate on main street in the borough of Alexandria, and fronting also on the street leading to the bridge across the Juniata river, having thereon a two story log and frame dwelling house, being part of lot No. 12, and the same on which the tannery of said deceased was formerly conducted. By consent of the widow and heirs, the boundaries will be so altered from those described in the will, as to straighten the division line between the lot to be sold and that occupied by Mrs. Agnes Scott, by extending the fence now on the middle of the lot up to the main street and down to the river, giving a front and width of about fifty feet, be it more or less.

Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN SCOTT,
GEORGE W. SCOTT,
Executors.

se19-tds

Farm For Sale.

All that Farm or Tract of Land, situate in Walker township, about two miles from the borough of Huntingdon, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, in said borough,

On Friday, September 28th., 1866.

This Farm contains TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES and 139 PERCHES, and has thereon, a large and comfortable Dwelling House, a large Brick Barn, and other outbuildings. There is also a Well of excellent water near the door, and other water on the premises sufficient for watering cattle. Also, a young Orchard of Fruit Trees, just commencing to bear, besides older trees producing sufficient fruit for the use of a family.

Those desiring to purchase, will please call upon Mr. John Read, who resides upon the farm and is acting as my agent in this matter. He will give to those who may call upon him, every necessary information regarding terms, &c. CORNELIA M. REED.

Huntingdon, Aug. 23, '66-td.

[Lewistown Gazette, Hollidaysburg Whig please give one insertion, and forward bill to this office.]

LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscribers have some lots in the town of Grantsville, on Marklesburg station, which they will sell at low price, from $30 to $100. All who desire a good healthy location to build would do well to call upon them soon at their store, and secure for themselves lots at low prices.

Grantsville, my16. BOYER & GARNER.

ATTENTION! SOLDIERS!

COME AND GET YOUR BOUNTY!

I have formed a co-partnership with Col. Fuller, Attorney at Law, Washington, D. C., for the purpose of procuring SOLDIERS' BOUNTY, under the recent act of Congress.

Soldiers' widows or orphans are also entitled to receive this bounty.

Send in your applications at once, as first applied for will be first paid. Give your full name, post office address, and length of time in service, and we will at once return you the necessary blanks. Enclose a stamp to pay return postage.

All other claims, of whatever nature, against the U. S. Government, promptly attended to.

☞No charge until the money is collected.

Office with D. Blair, Esq., near the Broad Top Corner, Huntingdon. BLAIR & FULLER.

B. N. Blair, Huntingdon. A. S. Fuller, Washington. aug8,1866

GREAT ENTHUSIASM!

HIGH PRICES SURRENDER!!

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a NEW and splendid stock of

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

all of which he is prepared to sell at reduced prices.

A lot of choice CONFECTIONERIES have also been received.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, april 12, 1866.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK,

OFFICE, 12 WALL STREET.

Cash Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus, $270,000.
Total Assets, $1,270,000

This Company insures against all loss or damage by fire, inland navigation, transportation, &c. The cost of insuring in this company is no more than the first cost would be in these small Mutual Companies.

With no Assessments!

This Company is made safe by the State laws of New York, which is not the case with the Pennsylvania Insurance Companies.

J. D. STEELE, President. P. NOTHAM, Secretary
HENRY KIP, Supt. of Agencies.

Office formerly occupied by W. H. Woods, Esq., H

NEW FAMILY GROCERY STORE.

W. LONG would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity to the fact that he has just opened a FAMILY GROCERY STORE at the old stand of Christopher Long, where he will keep constantly on hand a full and well assorted stock of

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,

such as Lovering's Syrup, N. Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses, Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Spices, Salt, Hams, Sides, Shoulders, Dried Beef, Flour, Fish, Cheese, Rice, Pickles and Provisions of all kinds.

CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,

comprising, in part, Baskets, Buckets, Tubs, Washboards Corn Brooms, Brushes, Rugs, Mats, Floor Oil Cloths, Bags Trunks, &c. &c.

CANDLES and NUTS of all kinds, wholesale and retail. TOYS, TOBACCO, SEGARS, Coal Oil, Coal Oil Lamps, &c

He respectfully invites a call and examination of his stock, satisfied that his goods and prices will compare favorably with those of any other in the place.

WM. LONG.

Huntingdon, March 7, 1866.

GEO. SHAEFFER

Has just returned from the east with a

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &C.,

Which he offers to the inspection of his customers and the public generally. He will sell his stock at the most

REASONABLE PRICES,

and those who purchase once will surely call again.

BOOTS & SHOES MADE TO ORDER,

and REPAIRING done in the neatest and most expeditious manner.

Call upon Mr. Schaeffer at his shop on Hill street, a few doors west of the Diamond. my2

JUNIATA

STEAM PEARL MILL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

IS NOW

IN COMPLETE RUNNING ORDER

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF FLOUR.

The patronage of the town and country is respectfully solicited.

GRAIN, of every description,

Bought at this mill.

McCAHAN & SON.

Huntingdon, May 2, 1866

1000 BUSHELS WHEAT

Wanted at Steam Pearl Mill.

my2 McCAHAN & SON.

LUMBER. LUMBER.

LUMBER.

THE undersigned has just received and is now ready to supply the public with

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,

COMPRISING ALL THE DIFFERENT GRADES,

From cullings up to the clear stuff,

From 9 months to 2 years dry!

Also,

PLASTERING LATH,

JOINT AND LAP SHINGLES,

BUILDING STUFF AND PLANK.

WORKED FLOORING, WEATHER-BOARDING,

DOORS, WINDOW-FRAMES, SASHES, &c

at reasonable prices.

Now is the time to buy, before the Spring rush, as Lumber is already advancing, and dry lumber is a scarce article. CHAS. H. ANDERSON.

Huntingdon, Feb. 27, 1866

Logan Academy,

BELL'S MILLS, BLAIR CO., PA.

New school building, large and well arranged. Thorough and accomplished teachers; pleasant rooms; good boarding. Complete course of study. Next term opens November

PARTY PLATFORMS.

Baltimore and Philadelphia Platforms.

It is just now the cue of the leaders of the revolutionary Radical movement to claim the authority of the Union Party for their principles and measures. Every one who hesitates to follow in their footsteps is denounced as a renegade and traitor to the Union Party. The hypocrisy and unprincipled recklessness of this pretext are apparent. None of the Radical leaders enlisted in this crusade ever were leaders of the Union Party, and the doctrines they now put forward as Union doctrines find no support in any of the authorized declarations of principle put forth by the Convention of the Union Party.

The Baltimore platform is the latest authoritative declaration of the principles held and the policy espoused by the Union Party which carried the country through the war. It was adopted by the unanimous vote of the delegates from every loyal State and Territory in 1864, while the war against the rebellion was still raging, and was the basis upon which President Lincoln and Andrew Johnson were nominated and elected. It was accepted by both these great men, as the platform on which their administration would be based in case of their election, and was regarded throughout the Union, by men of all parties, as the true basis and platform of the Union party. And we now assert, and challenge contradiction, that *there is not a single principle touching national affairs asserted in it, which is not reaffirmed by the Philadelphia platform;* nor is there a *single principle contained in the latter which is not embraced or implied in the former.*

The Philadelphia platform is identical, in every principle and position, with the Baltimore platform; and in proof of this position we reprint the provisions of the two, side by side:

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

The Baltimore Platform, '64.	*Philadelphia Declaration.*
Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen, to *maintain against all their enemies, the integrity of the Union and the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States*; and that, laying aside all differences of political opinion, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in *quelling, by force of arms, the rebellion now raging against its authority*, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the rebels and traitors arrayed against it.	II. The war just closed has *maintained the authority of the Constitution* with all the powers which it confers and all the restrictions which it imposes upon the General Government *unabridged and unaltered*, and it has *preserved the Union* with the equal rights, dignity and authority of the States *perfectly unimpaired.*
Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with rebels, or to offer any terms except such as may be based upon *an unconditional surrender of their hostility and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position*, and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrificing, the heroic valor, and the undying devotion of the American People to their country and its free institutions.	III. Representation in the Congress of the United States and in the Electoral College, is a right recognized by the Constitution as abiding in every State, and as a duty imposed upon the people, fundamental in its nature, and essential to the existence of our republican institutions, and neither Congress nor the General Government has any power or authority to deny this right to any State, or to withhold its enjoyment under the Constitution from the people thereof.
	V. The Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, are "*the supreme laws of the land*, anything in the Constitution or laws notwithstanding." "All the powers not granted by the Constitution upon the General Government nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States or the people thereof;" and among the rights thus reserved to the States is the right to prescribe qualifications for the elective franchise therein, with which right Congress cannot interfere. No State or Convention of States has the right to withdraw from the Union through their action in Congress or otherwise, any State or States from the Union.—*The Union of these States is perpetual, and the authority of its Government is supreme within the limitations and restrictions of the Constitution.*

The Philadelphia Declaration is thus seen to be the re-affirmation and adoption, *by all the States, including those lately in rebellion*, of the principles which in 1864 were declared by the loyal States to be essential, and which they were resolved to attain by prosecution of the war. In 1864 the Union party declared that the war should be waged until the supreme authority of the Constitution was re-established, until the integrity of the Union was restored, and all its States and all its people accepted that result. In the Philadelphia Declaration the South joins the North in declaring that the authority of the Constitution has been restored and is again supreme; that the Union is perfect and perpetual—no State or States having any right to secede.—So far as this fundamental principle is concerned, therefore, the principles of the two are identical. Next comes the subject of

SLAVERY.

The Baltimore Platform, 1864.	*Philadelphia Declaration*, '66
Resolved, That as Slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government, *justice and the national safety demand its utter and and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic*; and that, while we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defense, has aimed a death-blow at this gigantic evil, we are in favor furthermore of such an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, *as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of Slavery within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States.*	VII. Slavery is *abolished and forever prohibited*, and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the Southern States that it should ever be re-established upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States; and the enfranchised slaves in all the States of the Union should receive, in common with all their inhabitants, equal protection in every right of person and property.

Upon the subject of slavery the two are identical—or rather the Philadelphia Declaration acknowledges and accepts the complete fulfillment of every pledge and promise made at Baltimore—delegates from the southern states uniting in and ratifying this acceptance.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Baltimore, 1864.	*Philadelphia*, 1866.
Resolved, That the *National faith, pledged for the public debt*, MUST BE KEPT INVIOLATE, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation, and that it is the duty of every loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the National Currency.	VIII. While we regard as utterly invalid, and never to be assumed or made of binding force, an obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, *we hold the debt of the nation to be* SACRED AND INVIOLABLE, and we proclaim our purpose in discharging this, as in performing all other national obligations, *to maintain unimpaired and unimpeached the honor and faith of the Republic.*

Here again on the subject of the National Debt the Southern States join the loyal States in ratifying the pledge made by the latter at Baltimore in 1864, that this debt should be sacred and inviolable, and they add, moreover, a pledge that the rebel debt shall never be assumed or made of binding force.

The same identity is found between the two on the subject of

THE NATIONAL SOLDIERS.

The Baltimore Platform.	*Philadelphia Declaration.*
Resolved, That the *thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the Army and Navy*, who have periled their lives in defence of their country, and in vindication of the honor of its flag—that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and their valor, and permanent and ample provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of their country, and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defence shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance.	IX. It is the duty of the National Government to recognize the services of the Federal soldiers and sailors in the contest just closed by meeting promptly and fully all their just and rightful claims for the services they have rendered the nation, and by extending to those of them who have survived and to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen, the most generous and considerate care.

The Southern delegates now join the States which were loyal through the war in declaring it to be the duty of the Federal Government to fulfill the pledges made in the Baltimore platform of 1864, by recognizing and rewarding the services of the soldiers and sailors who have saved the nation.

And so in regard to the loyal Presidents.

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.

Baltimore Platform, 1864.	*Philadelphia*, 1866.
Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, and the unselfish patriotism, and the unswerving fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American Liberty with which Abraham Lincoln had discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the Presidential office; that we approve and endorse, as demanded by the emergency, and as central to the preservation of the nation, and as within the provisions of the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the Proclamation of Emancipation, and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery; and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and all other Constitutional measures, essential to the salvation of the country, into full and complete effect.	X. In Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, who in his great office has proved steadfast in his devotion to the Constitution, the laws and interests of his country, unmoved by persecution and undeserved reproach, having faith unshakable in the people and in the principles of free Government, we recognize a Chief Magistrate worthy of the nation, and equal to the great crisis upon which his lot is cast; and we tender to him in the discharge of high and responsible duties, our profound respect, and assurance of our cordial and sincere support.

There is thus an absolute identity of sentiment and principle between the Baltimore Platform of the Union party in 1864 and that adopted at Philadelphia last week. We challenge any man to point out any deviation from the former on the part of the Philadelphia Convention. The Baltimore Platform declared it to be the object and purpose of the war to re-establish the integrity of the Union and the supreme authority of the Constitution; and in the Philadelphia Convention delegates from every State and Territory of the Union, Northern and Southern alike, unite in the declaration that this has been done, and they accept all the legitimate results and consequences thereof.

What the Philadelphia Convention has accomplished, therefore, *has been to nationalize the principles and purposes of the Union party as declared at Baltimore in* 1864. If others have added to those principles, they have done so on their own responsibility. They cannot hold any Union man bound by their acts in so doing. The Union Party represented in the Baltimore Convention was represented in Philadelphia, with the additional advantage of finding their principles triumphant, and accepted alike by the great mass of the patriotic Democrats in the North and the great body of the people in the Southern States. If they cannot, thus fortified by success and the general acquiescence of the American people, maintain their principles and secure their recognition in the practical administration of affairs, we shall have reached a new era in American politics.—*N. Y. Times.*

Our Candidate for Congress.

HUNTINGDON, Sept. 11, 1866.

R. L. JOHNSTON, ESQ.

DEAR SIR:—As a candidate for Congress, do you endorse the sentiments uttered by the following resolutions unanimously adopted by the National Union Convention, held in Philadelphia August 14.

Representation in the Congress of the United States and in the electoral college is a right recognized in the Constitution as abiding in every State, and as a duty imposed upon the people, fundamental in its nature, and essential to the existence of our republican institutions, and neither Congress nor the general government has any power or authority to deny this right to any State, or to withhold its enjoyment under the Constitution from the people thereof.

We call upon the people of the United States to elect to Congress, as members thereof, none but men who admit this fundamental right of representation, and who will receive to seats therein loyal representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject only to the constitutional right of each house to judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members.

Yours &c.,
WM. LEWIS.

EBENSBURG, Sept. 15, 1866.

WM. LEWIS, ESQ.,—DEAR SIR:—Your note is before me, and with it the resolutions it refers to. I recognize your right, whether as a voter in my district, or a journalist, to ascertain the views of any candidate offered for your support; and fortunately for me, I am able, without any hesitation, to make you a frank and candid reply.

I need not tell you that if elected and admitted to a seat in Congress, I should be required to take an oath to "support the Constitution of the United States." In that instrument I find that, "the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State,"—and that "Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers" &c. I believe with the late President Lincoln and his Cabinet—with the Congress which inaugurated the war to put down the rebellion and prevent secession;—with the statesmen in the forum and the soldiers in the field;—that no State can secede from the Union. All the acts of the Government, in all its departments, were based upon the duty of preserving the "Union of the States." For this we labored—for this we incurred our enormous debt—for this we gave the lives of our brethren.

That the Union *was preserved* is not now a matter of argument—it is history. Every Southern State is now moving on peacefully under her own Constitution and laws; while the Judicial Department takes cognizance of every Southern State in the administration of civil and criminal jurisprudence, and the Executive Department collects its proportion of the taxes to pay the National debt, and "takes care that the laws be faithfully executed."

If Mr. Stevens, who embodies the radical idea, were asked how many States are in the Union, even he would unwillingly give the same answer as the student in Geography, "thirty-six." Yet while any radical would make this answer; and while "our flag," the proud emblem of our nationality, flings its thirty-six stars to the breeze, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the lakes to the gulf—while our gallant tars float the same "starry ensign," on every sea under the Heaven;—these same radicals, by refusing them that which *makes a State*, and without which a *State cannot exist*, would reduce them to subjugated provinces.

Believing, then, that every State in the South is entitled to two Senators in Congress, and as many members of the House of Representatives as the act of Congress provides, I can at once "subscribe to the sentiments" of the resolutions to which you refer. And while, under that other clause of the Constitution, which makes each House judge of the "qualifications of its own members," *I would refuse a seat to any* DISLOYAL *member*, and every member *refusing* to take the *test oath* prescribed by Congress, I would make the disqualification a *personal* one, and not permit it to impair the rights of a Sovereign State. Hoping you will excuse the crudeness of the foregoing views, arising from the extreme hurry in which they are written,

I remain very respectfully yours,
R. L. JOHNSTON.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

RAILROAD STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, &C.

The attention of

MECHANICS, FARMERS, BUILDERS,

and buyers generally, is invited to the fact that we are now offering a BETTER ASSORTMENT of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C.,

than can be found elsewhere in this part of the State, at prices to suit the times. Our stock comprises all articles in this line of business, embracing a general assortment of TOOLS and MATERIALS used by CARPENTERS, BLACKSMITHS, CARRIAGE and WAGON MAKERS JOINERS, &c., &c., together with a large stock of

Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Railroad and Mining Supplies, Saddlery, Rope, Chains, Grindstones, Circular, Mill and Cross-Cut Saws, Enamelled, Finished and Plain Hollow Ware.

Coal Oil Lamps and Lanterns, Oil and Powder Cans.

An excellent assortment of

Fine Cutlery,

Comprising

KNIVES, FORKS, DESSERT, TEA AND TABLE SPOONS, SCISSORS, RAZORS, &C.

BRITTANIA & SILVER PLATED WARE.

Household, Horticultural and Farm Implements,

Of the latest and most improved patterns,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

CARRIAGE & WAGON MAKERS

Will find a general assortment of material for their use consisting in part of

Carriage Trimmings, Hubs, Spokes, Rims, Axles, Springs, Nuts, Bolts, Washers, Malleable Irons, Patent and enamelled Leather, Whips, Tongues, Sockets, Shafts, &c.

BLACKSMITHS

Can be supplied with

ANVILS, BELLOWS, VICES,

SLEDGES, HAMMERS,

HORSE AND MULE SHOES,

Horse Nails, and all kinds of Iron & Steel

CARPENTERS

Will find in our establishment a superior stock of

PLANES,
SAWS,
HATCHETS,
HAMMERS,
FILES,
CHISELS,
HINGES,
SCREWS,
LOCKS,
BOLTS,
PULLEYS,
SASH-CORDS, &C., &C.

MINING AND MINERS' GOODS.

NAILS and SPIKES, of all varieties

BLASTING POWDER, FUSE,

COAL PICKS AND SHOVELS.

Farmers

Can be accommodated with everything in their line from a Grain Separator to a Wheat-stone.

Builders

Are especially invited to call and examine our stock of

BUILDING HARDWARE,

and compare our prices with others.

Agricultural Implements,

Comprising the famous Russell

Reaper, Mower, and Dropper, combined,

Rundell's First Premium HORSE PITCHFORK,
Rakes,
Scythes,
Hoes,
Hay Forks,
Trace and Halter Chains,
Breast Chains,
Cow Ties,
Curry Combs,
Cards, &c., &c., &c.

Among the specialties of our House, we desire to call attention to the celebrated

OHIO PUMP,

The exclusive right to sell which is vested in us. Send for acircular and get full particulars of same, and satisfy yourself of its superior qualities.

SCALES.

Scales of all sizes and descriptions, including

Tea and Counter Scales, Platform Scales, Grocers' and Druggists' Scales, Rolling Mill, Wheelbarrow, Pork, Portable, Hopper, Miners and Transportation, Hay, Cattle and Coal Scales,

FURNISHED AT MANUFACTURERS' CASH PRICES.

The largest and best assortment of

GLASS, PAINTS, OIL & PUTTY,

Ever offered in this place.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

COOK & PARLOR STOVES.

ALL SIZES OF

NAILS AND BRADS,

By the keg. Very low!

Best Norway nail, rod, bar an hoop Iron.

STEEL, of all sizes and descriptions.

WAGON BOXES,
CARRIAGE SPRINGS,
IRON AND BRASS WIRE.

Lard, Lubricating and Coal Oil,

By the barrel or gallon, at very low figures.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited, feeling confident that our goods and prices will not fail to please ☜

WHARTON & MAGUIRE.

Huntingdon, Pa., January 27, 1866.

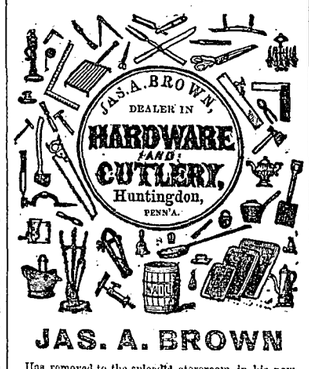
1866. 1866.

NEW METROPOLITAN

—oOo—

HARDWARE STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.



JAS. A. BROWN

Has removed to the splendid storeroom in his new

MAMMOTH BRICK BUILDING,

HILL ST., HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

Where he offers at Wholesale and Retail an immense stock and endless variety of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY,

Paints, Oils, Glass, &c

AT REDUCED PRICES.

TEN YEARS diligent attention to business in the Hardware trade in this place, has given me an experience that enables me to secure great advantages for my customers in the selection of the *best standard brands* and *reliable qualities* of goods.

Having just returned from New York and Philadelphia with a splendid stock, bought since the recent decline in gold, I am now offering great inducements to buyers.

Among my stock may be found

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

TOOLS AND MATERIALS FOR

Carpenters,
Blacksmiths,
Gunsmiths,
Shoemakers,
Saddlers,
Painters,
Coachmakers,
Cabinet Makers,
Machinists,
Foundrymen,
And for all other kinds of Mechanics.

FARMERS

Will find in my stock a great variety of Farming Implements of the best quality, such as

Scythes,
Rakes,
Forks,
Shovels,
Hoes,
Garden Trowels,
Garden Hoes,
Garden Rakes,
Grass Hooks,
Pruning Shears, Pruning Saws, Pruning Knives. &c., &c

Every farmer should see the famous

HARPOON HAY FORK!

It is the wonder of the age; and *one trial* convinces the most skeptical that it is the best Hay Fork made.—I have the agency for the sale of these forks for Huntingdon and parts of Bedford and Fulton counties and can fill orders for Forks, pullies and ropes at manufacturers prices.

I have also the celebrated

PALMER HORSE FORKS

Which have given such good satisfaction for the last 3 years, and which I am now selling at greatly reduced prices.

FOR BUILDERS

I have an endless assortment of

LOCKS,
HINGES,
SCREWS,
BRADS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
PUTTY,
VARNISHES, &C.

DUNCANNON NAIL AGENCY.

Our best mechanics say that the

DUNCANNON NAILS

are the best brought to this market. I have the agency for the sale of these nails and spikes, and

DEALERS, BUILDERS, and others,

can be supplied promptly in quantities from *one pound to one hundred kegs*, at manufacturers' prices.

HARRISBURG STONEWARE,

EARTHENWARE AND HOLLOWWARE,

all sold low for cash.

Cheap

WOODEN PUMPS!

The merit of these pumps is shown by the fact that the demand for them is rapidly increasing everywhere. There is no iron in them to corrode and injure the water. They are light and convenient, so that every man can put in his own pump, the whole only costing him about one half the price of other pumps. Pumps, and wooden pipe to suit them, promptly shipped by railroad on receipt of orders. Give depth from floor to bottom of well.

Thankful for the patronage I have hitherto received I shall continue my endeavors to suit, accommodate and please all, and respectfully solicit a liberal share of public patronage.

JAMES A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, May 10, 1866.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH,
Having permanently located at Huntingdon, offers his professional services to the community.
Office, the same as that lately occupied by Dr. Linden, on Hill street. ap10,1866

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 23, '65.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.
Office removed to opposite the Franklin House in the old bank building, Hill street, Huntingdon. April 10, 1866.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

THE subscribers having leased this Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. McNulty, are prepared to accommodate strangers, travelers, and citizens in good style. Every effort shall be made on our part to make all who stop with us feel at home. J. J. & J. D. FEE, Proprietors. may2,1866

MORRISON HOUSE,
Huntingdon, Pa.

I HAVE purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the traveling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

☞I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House. JOSEPH MORRISON.
May 16, 1866-tf.

K. ALLEN LOVELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
OFFICE—In the brick row, opposite the Court House. may3.1866

MILTON S. LYTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Prompt attention given to all legal business entrusted to his care. Claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government collected without delay. au12'66

R. McMURTRIE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office on Hill street. HUNTINGDON, PA.
Prompt attention will be given to the prosecution of the claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs, against the Government. au22,1866

R. MILTON SPEER. E. S. McMURTRIE.
SPEER & McMURTRIE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office the same as formerly occupied by Mr. Speer. Huntingdon, Aug. 1, '1-1m*

J. W MATTERN. WILLIAM A. SIPE.
MATTERN & SIPE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
LICENSED CLAIM AGENTS,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office on Hill street.
Soldiers Claims against the Government for Back Pay Bounty, Widows' and Invalids' Pensions attended to with great care and promptness. my29-1y

JOHN SCOTT, SAMUEL T. BROWN, JOHN M. BAILEY
The name of this firm has been changed from SCOTT & BROWN, to
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY,
under which name they will hereafter conduct their practice as
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.
PENSIONS, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government, will be promptly prosecuted.
May 17, 1865-tf.

A. W. BENEDICT. J. SEWELL STEWART. P. M. LYTLE.
THE firm of Benedict & Stewart has been changed to
BENEDICT, STEWART & LYTLE,
under which name they will hereafter practice as
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.
They will also give careful attention to the collection of military and other Claims against the State or Government.
Office formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House. feb6,1866

BROUGHER'S PATENT EXCELSIOR
BROOM HEAD OR WRAPPER.
PATENTED DECEMBER 26, 1866.

Everybody his own Broom Maker.

This head or Wrapper is constructed of Tin or Zinc, with sliding band and bolts, in connection with the centre bolt passing thro' the handle, holding it secure.

The article to which we call your attention is very simple, light and strong, weighing but SEVEN OUNCES.

The farming community have long needed an article of this character; and the high price of Brooms, together with the simplicity, durability, and practical utility of this invention makes it more saleable than any other article ever introduced.

☞We offer borough, township, and family rights for sale on reasonable terms, in the county of Huntingdon. For further particulars, call and see the subscribers, or address THOS. G. STRICKLER & SON, feb7,1866 Huntingdon, Pa.

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE
IN HUNTINGDON.

NEW GOODS
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

WM. MARCH & BRO.

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and splendid stock of goods at their store in Huntingdon, consisting in part of

SILKS,
DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS, CAPS, TINWARE,
LADIES' FANCY TRIMMINGS,
HOOP SKIRTS, BONNETS, BUTTONS,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE,
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES,
CRACKERS, NOTIONS,
TOBACCO, SEGARS,
GLASS, NAILS,
FISH, SALT,
&c., &c.

And in fact everything that is usually kept in a first class store, all which were bought low for cash and will be sold at correspondingly low prices for cash, or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of all, and the public are cordially invited to examine our goods.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except promissory notes. WM. MARCH & BRO.

Huntingdon, Apl. 24, 1866.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

BROKE OUT IN A NEW PLACE.

WEN STORE, NEW GOODS, NEW FIRM.

BOYER & CARNER

Would respectfully inform the public that they have just opened a
NEW STORE AT GRANTSVILLE, (Markleburg station)
Consisting of Groceries of all kinds, Dry Goods, such as prints, muslins, de laines, &c.; Hardware, Queensware, and a large lot of Shoes at reduced prices; Hats, Caps, Tinware, salt, fish, wooden and willow ware, drugs and stationery, which they are prepared to sell at very low prices to those who will favor us with a call.
BOYER & GARNER.
Grantsville, May 16, 1866.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

$1,500 PER YEAR.—We want Agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All* other cheap machines are *infringements* and the seller or user are *liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment.* Circulars free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine; or Chicago, Ill. dec30-1y

THOMAS M. KERR, General Partner. WILLIAM CARR, Special Partner

THOMAS M. KERR,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

NO. 143 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Country produce sold on commission. sp26-1y

S. S. CAMPBELL & CO.,

Manufacturing CONFECTIONERS,

And Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, &C.,

No. 303 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞Also manufacturers of all kinds of Molasses Candy and Cocoanut work. se18'66-1y

WM. MENCKE & BROTHER,

NO. 804 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BERLIN ZEPHYRS,

EMBROIDERIES, FINE KNIT GOODS, personally selected in Europe.

DOMESTIC ZEPHYRS,

Germantown WOOLS, Cashmere YARNS, Etc.,

Latest styles in Ladies Dress and Cloak TRIMMINGS, Buttons, Drop Fringes, Laces, Shawl Borders, Etc.

White embroidered Bands, etc.

The goods being all carefully selected our Wholesale Department offers great inducements to the trade.

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.

WALL PAPERS.

NEW FALL STYLES.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Paper Hangings & Window Shades,

CORNER FOURTH & MARKET STS., PHILADA.

N B—Always in store, a large stock of LINEN AND OIL SHADES. se5-3m

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!!

JOSEPH L. POULTON,

Strawberry Alley, near Third Street,

HARRISBURG,

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened for their use his new and elegantly fitted up Billiard Room. It contains

FOUR NEW TABLES OF SHARP'S MANUFACTURE,

superior to any now in the city.

This Billiard Room challenges comparison with any room in the State, west of Philadelphia.

INVENTORS' OFFICES.

D'EPINEUIL & EVANS,

Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,

No. 435 Walnut St., Philada.

Patents solicited—Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skillfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES.—Authentic copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.

N. B.—Save yourselves useless trouble and traveling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these Offices, can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references. January1'r, 1866-1y

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The above little Casket is furnished with one hundred best quality NEEDLES, numbers most needed for lady's use. They are the best manufactured. Every lady should send and procure one of these casket. This little casket is forwarded to any address on receipt of 50 cents by mail. Any one wishing to become agent will please send for sample and circular. Price for sample, 50 cents. I want 1000 agents more.

The Great American Puzzle will be sent to any address on receipt of 20 cents. It contains six numbers.

PHILIP HILL,
au22-6m 259 Market street, Philada.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

REVOLVERS, RIFLES,

MUSKETS AND CARBINES,

For the United States service. Also,

POCKET AND BELT REVOLVERS,

REPEATING PISTOLS,

RIFLE CANES REVOLVING RIFLES,

Rifle and Shot Gun Barrels, and Gun Materials sold by Gun Dealers and the trade generally.

In these days of Housebreaking and robbery, every house, store, bank, and office, should have one of

Remingtons' Revolvers.

Parties desiring to avail themselves of the late improvements in pistols, and superior workmanship and form, will find all combined in the new

REMINGTON REVOLVERS.

Circulars containing cuts and description of our arms will be furnished on application.

E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.
ap4-6m MOORE & NICHOLS, Agents, No. 40 Courtlandt st., New York.

Mercantile Pollock's Philadelphia College

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania.

Located on the N. W. Corner of 7th and Chestnut sts. (701) (701)

Designed exclusively to impart a thorough and

PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION.

All classes of persons require such an education. Those possessing means, need it in conducting *their own* business Those without means need it in obtaining and creditably filling lucrative positions in the *employ of others.*

The course of instruction and practice is arranged so as to fully meet the diversified wants of every department of

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TRADE,

as comprehended or embraced under the three general divisions of industry: Agriculture, Manufacture and Commerce.

Each student is instructed individually in both theory and practice of Book Keeping, according to the most approved and labor saving methods. Business Penmanship, Calculations, and all the collateral branches of a complete course of business education; and upon passing a satisfactory examination is awarded, by authority of law, a diploma, under the corporate seal of the college.

Students are received at any time. And it is believed that a practical experience of over TWENTY YEARS will be considered by the public an ample guarantee of the practical character of the course and efficiency of the instruction.

All further information desired can be obtained at the college, or by addressing the Principal for a circular by mail.

☞A liberal discount is allowed to wounded and honorably discharged soldiers. The college is open day and evening.

jy12,1865 T. H. POLLOCK, Att'y-at-Law, Principal.

BEST BLEACHED MUSLIN always on hand at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

THE BEST SHORE FISH for sale at *LEWIS & CO'S* Family Grocery.

628. HOOP SKIRTS. 628.

HOPKIN'S "OWN MAKE!"

New Fall Styles!

Are in every respect *first class, and* embrace a *complete* assortment for Ladies, Misses, and Children, of the newest styles, every length and sizes of waist.

Our skirts, wherever known, are more universally popular than any others before the public. They retain their shape better, are lighter, more elastic, more durable, and really cheaper, than any other Hoop Skirt in the market. The springs and fastenings are warranted *perfect. Every* lady should try them! They are now being extensively sold by merchants, throughout the country, and at wholesale and retail, at manufactory and sales room

No. 628 Arch St., below 7th, Philada.

Ask for Hopkin's "OWN MAKE"—buy no other!

CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped on each K Pad—"Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch St., Philadelphia."

Also, constantly on hand full line of New York made Skirts, at very low prices.

TERMS, NET CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY.

se5-4m

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SEWING MACHINES.

B. M. GREENE has just opened his Music Store, one d. or west of W Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GABRLE'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censer, Golden Trio, &c., &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail.

The GROVER & BAKER'S Celebrated SEWING MACHINES—the only machine that, in addition to every kind of sewing, embroiders perfectly; sewing Silk and Cotton of all kinds and colors for machines.

Persons buying Sewing Machines fully instructed in the use of them.

☞Pianos and Organs Warranted for five years.

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PAINS IN THE STOMACH,
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